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CLAIM EXEMPTION

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C.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JULY 30, 1917.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TEUTON CHIEFS TALK PEACE

LARGE WILSON TO USE AX TO SAVE HOOVER

Senate Insists on a Three Man Board to Rule Food.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—(Special.)—The stubborn insistence of the Senate on a food administration board of three members, instead of the sole authority of Herbert C. Hoover, and upon the creation of a joint congressional committee on the conduct of the war will compel President Wilson to come to the rescue of his lieutenants in the house tomorrow.

The conference on the food control bill have reached an agreement on all the features of the measure except the administrative authority and the creation of the congressional committee. The Senate conferees have refused to yield despite the president's confirmation of a food control board and of a supervising committee of houses on war expenditures.

Chairman Lever of the house conferees, who has been carrying out the president's instructions to fight these Senate amendments to the last ditch, will confer with Mr. Wilson tomorrow on the question of means to compel the Senate conferees to recede. If the Senate conferees do not avail it will be necessary to report a disagreement in the two houses and to obtain from Congressmen designed to break the deadlock.

WHICH TRANE DISAGREEMENT.

The administration fears the presentation of a disagreeing report in the house, for that would give the Republicans an opportunity to force a vote on the congressional war board provision, which they were prevented from doing last week by the gag rule under which the bill was sent to conference. Despite the delay in passing the food bill, Mr. Hoover is proceeding with his administration program. He announced today that the federal reserve board has agreed to refund loans on warehouse receipts for potatoes, a measure which is designated to prevent this staple food from falling into the hands of speculators and profiteers.

CONTROL FARM MACHINERY.

The portion of the food and coal control bill agreed upon by the conferees is to the commodities subject to government control fuel oil, natural gas, fertilizer and fertilizing ingredients, farm implements and farm machinery. The Senate provision during the minimum price of wheat at \$2 a bushel was amended by an amendment providing that the price shall not apply to this year's crop.

The house conferees accepted the Senate amendment regulating the control and sale of coal and coke. The federal trade commission is to determine the reasonableness of coal and coke prices.

DAY SINKS INDUSTRIES.

The house conferees accepted the amendment of the Senate authorizing the president to buy and sell for cash at reasonable prices fuel, wheat, flour, meat, beans and potatoes. The house also accepted the Senate amendment to regulate packing houses, factories, mines, oil and gas pipe lines, or other plants and operate the same.

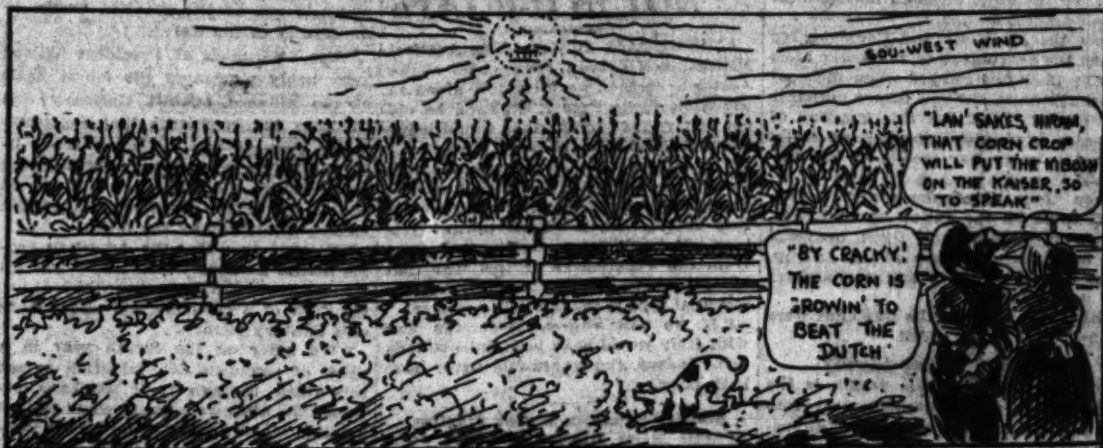
EVE II. WILL TRY ADAMLESS EDEN

Denver, Colo., July 29.—(Special.)—Ann Adams Lowe of Ann Arbor, Mich., 35 years old, will be a modern Eve for a week while she provides the cat life to the talk she has set for herself. Mrs. Lowe has selected the mountain mansion of Estes Park for her garden of Eden.

Tomorrow she will start off alone, dressed in primitive fashion, without food, weapons or shelter, to subvert men and women through her wiles.



Nobody Wanted a "Place in the Sun" Yesterday.



It's an ILL Wind That Blows Good.



Automobilizing.

POLES REFUSE TO TAKE OATH; LEADER IS HELD

LONDON, July 29.—Big street demonstrations have occurred at Warsaw as a result of the arrest of Gen. Pilsudski, of the Polish legion, and other leaders in the movement against imposing an oath of fidelity to the Austro-German sovereign upon the Polish army. Many of the legionaries have refused to take such an oath.

8 MEN PERISH IN VALLEY FIRE

Ferris, B. C., July 29.—Eight men are known to have perished and several are missing in a fire that swept the Spruce river valley, fifteen miles northeast of here, yesterday afternoon. Fifty men and about twenty teams were trapped in a camp of the Elk Lumber company, situated in a blind valley, and their flight by the mountains was most difficult.

The Dead Business Dead, He Adopts Poker Side Line

Exceedingly healthful conditions in South Chicago are said by the police to have caused Joseph Sadowaki, an undertaker at 2843 Commercial avenue, to seek an additional means of adding to his income.

Yesterday two detectives telephoned to Sadowaki that his brother had died and they contemplated arranging for his burial. Sadowaki told them come over and they did, finding five men engaged at poker. All were arrested and the cards and poker chips confiscated.

THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

Source, 4:41; sunset, 7:11. Moon sets at 1:57 a. m. Tuesday.

Chicago and vicinity.

Fair, Monday and Tuesday.

Temperature Tuesday:

Maximum, 84; minimum, 64.

Wind, S. W.; moderate to fresh.

Relative humidity, 74.

Barometer, 30.1.

Forecast for 24 hours to 7 p. m. 9.

Deficiency since Jan. 1, 4.13 inches.

Wind, S. W.; maximum velocity, 34 miles an hour at 1:30 p. m.

Relative humidity, 74.

Barometer, 30.1.

For complete weather report see page 17.

YESTERDAY ELSEWHERE.

Temp.

7 p. m. High. Low.

New York 84 60 65 Cloudy

St. Louis 82 60 65 Clear

San Francisco 82 60 65 Clear

San Francisco 82 60 65 Clear

San Francisco 82 60 65 Clear

San Francisco 82 60 65 Clear

San Francisco 82 60 65 Clear

San Francisco 82 60 65 Clear

San Francisco 82 60 65 Clear

San Francisco 82 60 65 Clear

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CAROLINA WHITE REPORTS THEFT OF \$10,000 GEMS

Carolina White, grand opera prima donna, who is filling a summer engagement at Ravinia park, was robbed early yesterday morning of jewels described as "priceless," but the cost of which is placed at \$10,000.

The robbery occurred, it is said, at the Highland Park home of Mrs. Arthur St. Peter, "Russell hall," 366 Ravinia drive, where the prima donna and her husband, Signor Longone, the Italian conductor, are staying.

The jewels taken, according to a list given to the police, are one diamond ring set with sapphires and diamonds, two solitaire diamond rings of two carats each, one solitaire diamond ring set in onyx, one pearl necklace, one pearl and diamond lavalliere, eight men's diamond scarves, one fancy enameled man's watch, one plain gold watch.

The burglars, believed to have been two, cut the screen of a sleeping porch. The singer and her husband, who had retired shortly after midnight, were sleeping on the porch.

It is believed the robbery was engineered by men who had been shadowing the singer since she left New York. She offers a reward of \$1,000 for recovery of the jewels.

FINDS HIMSELF AFTER RAMBLING WEEK IN TRANCE

After wandering about for a week a victim of aphasia, Frank J. O'Reilly, a merchant of Wilmette, suddenly recovered his identity last night and reported to the Woodlawn police. He left his home with \$200 to pay bills, and upon his failure to return a police message was sent to all stations. Last night a weary looking man with a week's growth of beard, his shoes worn to tatters, and his clothing unkempt, entered the station.

"I am Frank J. O'Reilly," he said. "There is something the matter with me. I can't remember where I have been or how long I have been away from home. I came to myself in Jackson park and inquired the way to the station."

The police telephoned to W. J. O'Connell of Evanston, at O'Reilly's request, and he was taken home. His money was gone. The police believe he was suddenly taken by aphasia and probably robbed.

ABROAD.

Russian troops retreating on the eastern Galician front have retired behind the Russian border on both sides of Hungary. The Russians made a stand between the Dniester and Pruth rivers, but a powerful German attack broke their resistance.

A Roumanian official communication announces the capture of Teutonic allied positions on a front of more than eighteen miles and to a depth of more than nine miles.

Troops of the German crown prince made a violent attack on the Alsace front. It was repulsed.

RAILWAYS SEE MEN AT 2 A. M. TO END STRIKE

Managers Confer All Night and See Hope.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning the railroad managers announced that they would within half an hour receive the representatives of the brotherhoods and take up negotiations looking toward a settlement of the switchmen's strike. It was said that the railroad managers hoped peace would be arrived at some time this morning. It had been previously announced by the railroad managers that they had adjourned for the night, but this program was modified.

Efforts to end the switchmen's strike, which for two days has partially upset railroad traffic in Chicago, worried government officials at Washington and received denunciations from every side as being "unpatriotic and giving aid and comfort to Germany," were started last night.

The attempt to settle the strike by a settlement was started by friends of the strikers themselves, who realizing that the railroad managers would not yield, decided to try to settle the strike by a settlement.

The "peace mission" was headed by F. L. Sheppard, union president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, one of the four big railroad brotherhoods.

Last night's settlement was a surprise to the railroad managers, who had expected the strike to continue for some time with the union heads.

The settlement was a plan of settlement which they agreed to accept, embodying the request that the railroad and the strikers appoint committees to meet in an effort to effect a settlement.

MANAGERS STATEMENT.

The following statement was issued just before adjournment this morning from the office of the railroad managers' conference committee:

"The strike already is won on most of the lines affected.

"A large majority of the yardmen in the Chicago terminals have stayed at work, and it is evident that it is only a matter of a few days until the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will be completely beaten even if the strike is not formally called off."

POINTS OUT ERROR.

"The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen switchmen are beginning to see that they were led astray in making this move, by which they hoped to tie up transportation here in the face of the war crisis," he said.

"The heads of the other brotherhoods, a majority of them level headed and sensible men, were quick to realize that this is the most uncalculated, unpatriotic and unpatriotic move that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen ever made. They knew that the strike was beaten from the start, and naturally they have come to see the wisdom in saving what they can from the wreck."

"The railroad are anxious to restore normal conditions and end the strike as speedily as possible, but now that the Brotherhood has brought this thing on themselves and the entire city there are no doubts."

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

Say Germany Stands Safe; Ready to Enter Conference; Internal Reform Is Real

The desire of the Central Powers for peace was emphasized with persistent force last night from various sources.

From Berlin a delayed message told of the new German chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, outlining to newspaper correspondents, the empire's position toward peace and the declared policy of Great Britain and France for conquest.

By apparent concerted action Premier Csernay of Austria, outlined the position of the Vienna government. Both statements, while declaring stoutly to the willingness of the central powers to continue the war to the last extremity rather than accept a dishonorable peace, clearly reaffirmed their desire to arrive at a "peace by understanding."

Emphasizing these significant pronouncements from Berlin and Vienna The Tribune is able to present a remarkable cable dispatch from James O'Donnell Bennett, one of its war correspondents, confirming the desire for peace in Germany and Austro-Hungary.

This dispatch bears the stamp of official sanction from the government at Berlin, where Mr. Bennett, through his long residence at the German capital, formed important official news connections, before the entry of the United States into the war.

Mr. Bennett, with approval of the United States legation at Stockholm, met a special envoy from Berlin who explained to him the German view of the present conditions and hopes for peace.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.

(Special Cable to the Chicago Tribune.)

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STOCKHOLM, July 29.—The new German government has made a remarkable declaration of creed and policy to "The Chicago Tribune" through a trustworthy correspondent, who is a personal friend of the new chancellor, Gen. Ludendorff, the German chief of staff.

The declaration comprehends fourteen high points, as follows: The new government takes full recognition of the German people's demand for a parliamentary system and says that parliamentarism undoubtedly will come.

The new government declares that it wishes to avoid the shedding of American blood as long as possible.

HOLLWEG WAS REMOVED AS OBSTACLE TO PEACE

The new government says a clean sweep was made in the ministry because the new leaders felt that former Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg and the others so long identified with the war were obstacles to peace and had best disappear.

The Prussian house of lords will be democratized by the king's creation of new peers if it delays the Prussian vote reform.

The German supreme military command has promised the new chancellor that it will push no war aims in contradiction to those defined by the Reichstag and accepted by the chancellor and will not interfere in the empire's external or internal affairs.

WARFARE BY SUBMARINES WILL BE CONTINUED

The new administration sees no prospect of a near peace and says it could become a Socialist republic tomorrow without bringing peace any nearer. It says the talk that Germany might gain peace by withdrawing beyond the Rhine is foolish.

The new government declares emphatically that the submarine warfare will continue.

It confesses that Germany's losses on the west front last summer were "very serious," but says that in this year's spring offensive its losses were less than half of those of the British from April 9 to May 31.

HOW EMPEROR ENDED POWERS OF CAMERILLA

The new government says the two parties where the emperor informally meets the new leaders for conferences are making history and have dissolved the last vestiges of the old court camarillas, adding that the emperor not only accepts but supports the new conceptions of a popular sovereignty, as does the crown prince.

The new German administration says that Germany is not going to come crawling to the peace table but will revive a sort of congress of Vienna, preceded on peace by negotiations.

My participation in this meeting with the German representative in the neutral capital received the sanction of the American legation here, the officials of which said, "By all means, go to it!"

MILITARY LEADERS GIVE PLEDGE TO CHANCELLOR

The German supreme military command has given the new chancellor this promise and declaration: "We have no war aims which we will push in contradiction to the war aims defined by the Reichstag and accepted by you. We shall make no interference in the empire's internal or external affairs."

It must be remembered that in giving that promise the military leaders spoke for the body which the world has made synonymous for autocratic interference and incessant meddling. Carefully explaining that promise, the new government says that it means this: "The supreme military command is with the new chancellor and is not against peace by negotiation. It further means, in its largest

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

LUST OF POWER ONLY WAR AIM OF FOE, CHARGE

German Chancellor Says He Has Proof of Assertion.

BULLETIN.

LONDON, July 29.—According to a Reuter dispatch from Zurich, Mathias Erzberger, one of the leaders of the Clerical center in the German Reichstag, who has just arrived there, declared to the Zurich Nachrichten:

"If I could talk with Lloyd George (the British premier) or Mr. Balfour (British foreign secretary) we could in a few hours reach an understanding which would enable official peace negotiations to commence."

Herr Erzberger, who has taken a prominent part with respect to peace during the last months, asserts that Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial German chancellor, is a peace chancellor.

(By the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, via Copenhagen, July 29.—Dr. Georg Michaelis, the German Imperial chancellor, on Saturday announced a large number of important changes in his cabinet.

The speech of David Lloyd George, the British premier, Queen's Hall, London, and the recent debate in the British house of commons again have proved, with indisputable clearness, that Great Britain does not desire peace by agreement and understanding, but only a conclusion of the war, which means the enslavement of Germany to the arbitrary violence of our enemies.

WHAT GERMANY MUST DO.

"Proof of this may be seen in the fact that Sir Edward Carson (member of the British war cabinet) recently declared in Dublin that negotiations with Germany could begin only after the evacuation of German troops beyond the Rhine."

"In response to a question put by Chamberlain, Joseph King, A. Bonar Law, the spokesman of the British government in the house of commons, modified this declaration by saying the standpoint of the British government as being that if Germany wanted peace she first of all must declare herself willing to evacuate the occupied territories."

ALLIES AIMS DETAILED.

"We possess clear proofs that the enemy gives assent to a declaration going even further than that recently made by Sir Edward Carson. You all know that detailed information regarding the French plans of vengeance, approved by Great Britain and Russia, has been circulated for weeks past in the neutral press and that it has not been denied up to the present."

"It would be the greatest injustice for the enlightenment of the whole world regarding the true reasons for the continuation of the sanguinary massacre of nations for it to be known that written proofs of our enemies' greed for conquest have since fallen into our hands. I refer to reports of the secret scheme on June 2 in the French chamber of deputies."

ADMIT PLAN OF CONQUEST.

"I ask the French government: this question: Does it deny that ex-Premier Briand and Premier Ribot in the course of that secret sitting, at which were present Deputies Moutet and Cochon, who had just returned from Petrograd, were forced to admit that France shortly before the Russian revolution had come to an agreement having in view vain plans of conquest with a government which Premier Lloyd George described in his last speech as a 'corrupt and narrow autocracy'?"

"I ask if it is true that the French ambassador at Petrograd in response to a request sent by him to Paris received instructions to sign a treaty prepared in advance by M. Doumergue (ex-premier and foreign minister) after negotiations with the Russian emperor?"

OTHER FRANCE DEMANDS.

"Is it true or not that the French president at the instance of Gen. Berthelot, head of the French military mission to Roumania, formally instructed him with a mandate and that M. Briand afterward sanctioned this step?"

"This treaty assumed to France her frontiers, but assumed on lines of provisions wars, the conquest of 1871, to in-

CENTRAL POWERS ARE READY FOR PEACE AND REFORMS

clude besides Alsace-Lorraine, Saarbrücken and vast territorial modifications on the left bank of the Rhine.

As declared by France when M. Terechenko (the Russian foreign minister) took office, the Russian government protested against the French aim of conquest, which also included that of Syria, and declared that new Russia no longer would be willing to take part in the struggle if it learned of these French aims.

Explains Trip of Thomas.

Was it the principal object of Albert Thomas (Premier of the French war council) on his journey to Russia to overcome the animosity of M. Terechenko?

The French government will not be able to deny this and it will be obliged to confess, although it may do so only tacitly, that M. Briand was the object of stormy attacks during the secret session; that Premier Ribot was obliged to produce the secret treaty in response to the demand of M. Renaudel (leader of the majority Socialists in the French chamber), and also that M. Briand in the course of the secret session which ensued, declared that revolutionary Russia was obliged to carry out what imperial Russia had promised and that it did not matter to France what was said by the lowest classes in Russia.

Sentiment in Russia.

It is characteristic that Deputy Moutet, according to his own statement, replied in Russia to the question whether Alsace-Lorraine was the only obstacle to peace by saying he could not answer the question in that form and that Russia ought to take into consideration the fact that the Russian revolution had been purchased by French blood.

The admission of Deputy Cochis and Moutet that the Russian representatives had declared in the course of the negotiations that they attached no importance to Constantinople throws clear light on Russian sentiment. The delegates from the Russian armies also are in agreement with this.

No Revision of War Aims.

Regardless of this manifest proof of the revision of the Russian people against a policy of aggression, Premier Ribot refused in the secret session of the French chamber to undertake any revision of the French war aims and announced the fact that Italy also had received guarantees of great territorial aggrandizement.

In order to divert their ambitions on the left bank of the Rhine, the French have been so busy with their desire to let the Russian people go on shedding their blood in behalf of the unjust ambitions of France.

This desire has been fulfilled, but not as Premier Ribot anticipated, for the Russian revolution has had such an absolute lack of humanity as that. Although foreseeing the failure of the Russian offensive, he yet insisted upon it, thinking it would give another hour's respite pending the entry of America into the war.

Russia Also a Tool?

I would like also to mention that Premier Ribot, after the secret speech by Deputy Aumague, replied that the Russian generals had declared that the Russian armies were in better condition or better equipped than them. Here appears in perfect clearness the desire to let the Russian people go on shedding their blood in behalf of the unjust ambitions of France.

This desire has been fulfilled, but not as Premier Ribot anticipated, for the Russian revolution has had such an absolute lack of humanity as that. Although foreseeing the failure of the Russian offensive, he yet insisted upon it, thinking it would give another hour's respite pending the entry of America into the war.

U-BOATS TO CONTINUE

The submarine warfare will continue. The new German government and the supreme military and naval commands are unanimous in that decision, which they modify only by this qualification:

"If the British refuse to raise their blockade, we shall go on with the submarine warfare until they see a new light."

In this matter, time is not of the first importance to us. Six months, nine months, a year—it matters not.

"It is a military and not a starvation measure. We know that it will not starve England. But it disorganizes it and throws sand and stone in the machinery. We know. We have the reports."

COMPARES LOSSES IN WEST.

In describing Germany's present military situation on the west front, the new administration was startlingly unreserved concerning former losses on that front, saying:

"Our losses in the west last summer were very serious. But, in meeting this spring's Anglo-French offensive, we reduced our losses to 50,000, as against the British losses of 100,000. These figures show the fighting from April 8 to May 21, and the British figures are based on our estimates but are taken from the British official reports."

Our small proportion of losses proves the value of our elastic front. Our method is not a secret. We achieved what we did by withdrawing the line and leaving machine gun posts.

The German figures of 50,000 losses were brought to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's correspondent direct from Gen. Ludendorff.

RESULT OF TREATY PARTIES

Amid the colossal problems which it faces, the new administration is not above rubbing its hands over the effect of the royal treaty parties as a medium of intercourse between the king-emperor and the men of the new era.

It believes that these affairs have quite dissolved the course of the court. It goes so far as to say:

"We have had them—these courtiers—but the emperor's information now is good and his touch close."

Dr. Helfferich, the vice chancellor, began the treaty parties, and the etiquette of them, on the emperor's part, was his remark to this effect: "Sit down; I want to talk with you." No courtier could survive such meetings with Germany's new men.

COMES AS A CONQUEROR

The German diplomacy does not, at present, expect to come crushing to the peace congress table. It confidently asserts its belief that certain precedents which the congress of Vienna established in 1815 in the matter of territorial readjustments are not so antiquated as the allies may think they are.

The German diplomacy today says:

"Germany is not going to try to grab, but our declaration for a peace without annexations does not mean that we shall consent to the elimination of negotiations concerning the points essential to our defense."

Peace on Trading Bases.

In other words, Germany feels that, at the war's end, she still will be holding the food law.

DARK TIMES IN GERMAN CAPITAL

COPENHAGEN, July 29.—Dark days, literally, are coming for Berlin. An order has been issued restricting the lighting of stores, hotels, restaurants, and cafes to one-half the degree of illumination permitted up to mid-December of 1918, the date when the preliminary order reducing illumination went into effect.

The order is due to the admittedly inevitable coal shortage and transportation difficulties of the coming winter. The newspapers complain that nothing is being done to relieve the situation.

Dresden's restaurant, the most fashionable establishment in Upper Saxony, is among the restaurants that have been closed for violating the food law.

CLAIM NATION STANDS SECURE; READY TO TREAT

Emperor and His Son Are Called Supporters of New Freedom.

(Continued from first page.)

support, that we and the German people and the army leaders are together."

EARLY PEACE HOPELESS

The new German administration, much as it would like to, sees no prospect of a near peace.

Concerning the chances of hastening that prospect by radical governmental changes, such as the world groups and visualizations in the phrase, "the democratization of Germany," the new administration makes the caustic observation:

"Germany could become a Socialist republic tomorrow and still it would not bring peace. In the present condition of military affairs our enemies would not be the more willing to treat with us even if we were a Socialist republic."

Put Blame on England.

"Our opinion is that the war is going to continue, that England means to destroy us politically and economically if she can, that her talk of dealing more easily with a democratic Germany is both (that is the best translation I can offer for the German word 'quatsch,' which was the word used), and that we must fight to the bitter end."

"To the information of certain of our enemies that the way would be opened to peace negotiations if Germany would withdraw beyond the Rhine, we reply:

"There is absolutely no chance of a withdrawal beyond the Rhine."

Military Condition Good.

"Nor do we see that we are in any position compelling us to take the counsel of our enemies. Our military situation is satisfactory. Our submarine situation is excellent."

"We don't wish to crush our enemies, nor, standing as we do stand, do we see why we should be crushed. We are ready for peace by negotiation; we also are ready to fight on and we can."

"Germany is not going to give up. At the same time we realize that the talk of a crushing victory for either side is the wildest nonsense."

FEUDALISM IS ENDED

The new administration believes, the emperor not only accepts, but sincerely supports, the conception of a popular sovereignty or Volksherrschaft, defined in his Majesty's address to the Reichstag as the result of the emperor's present position amounts to his saying in substance:

"Smash down this wall of feudalism; sweep away the Camerlengo if you think they exist."

The new leaders assert that the emperor has made it as plain to the reactionaries as, not words alone, but also deeds, can make it, that he is saying:

"I am marching at the head of the people. I am speaking with the voice of the people."

Know Power of America.

As to America, Germany knows it has trouble enough and to spare in prospect from that quarter. She is not fooling herself on that point. And even if the new German leadership made the declaration with the intent to cajole, that would not lessen the significance of the fact that they wanted to make it.

Nor is it to the point whether Frau Trautman's representative can vouch for the truth of all that was told him during the many hours required to lay out the situation. Again the significant thing is that the government wanted to give its version of the situation.

Out of this heart searching came not alone a certain humbleness of mind but also the by no means vainglorious conviction of the new Germany that it is standing stronger, far from coming to the conference table as a suppliant, it will come, or thinks it will come, as a

Effect of Heart Search.

As I figure it—and as from the things I have heard I think I have the right to figure it—the decision to speak out was the result of official heart searching beginning with the question: "Why are we so hated?"

The answer was: "Perhaps, partly, because we are misunderstood. If so, let us speak out."

Another foremost reason for the declaration was the government's desire to produce an effect in America. No American need have any illusions on that point. The declaration was not made for the sake of our beautiful eyes, but to let the world know, clearly, the possibility of assuaging and persuading us.

Change in Crown Prince

Who blew the feudal mists from the brain of the crown prince, who many supposed was the reactionary of reactionaries? Or was he, all along, awake to the signs of the times? The new leaders do not undertake to answer that question, but they do say this:

"The crown prince has developed an amazingly democratic viewpoint. He is far from a reactionary."

In this connection the government reveals the fact of a suppressed interview which the crown prince gave to the Frankfurter Zeitung days before the crisis. In this interview he spoke so boldly and progressively on the situation that the old regime was frightened and deemed it expedient to order the interview suppressed, which was done.

VIEW OF NEW PREMIER

Concerning the new chancellor, Frau Trautman receives this statement on the authority of the man coming direct from Dr. Michaelis:

"The new chancellor knows what he wants and he is not going to be dictated to by anybody, least of all by the military party. In the issue of the crisis he was an unexpected arrival, but he was not an unknown quantity. His name is a synonym for propriety and he is famous as the enemy of administration by secret influence—what you in America would call dirty work or graft."

To my request for a brief and exact statement of why the old chancellor had to go, I received this reply:

"He continued to play the old, doubtful game which had compelled the Kaiser's resignation, and so he became, in all minds, a shilly-shallyer."

"One day he would say, 'We Germans had no war aims which were going to hurt anybody, but at the same time we must take care of ourselves.'"

"Now, this kind of talk always left things in the air, and nobody the wiser. He was a middle of the road man, trying to carry water on both shoulders. It would not do. It was felt that he stood in the way of peace."

HOW DECISION CAME

Such are the high points in the new Germany's creed and policies. To assert nothing regarding the giving out of the declaration that did not actually happen, it should be said that it was given to Frau Trautman not by but from the highest political and military authorities in Germany. It came direct from them.

If you leap to the only possible conclusion

Austrian Premier Urges End of War by Agreement

VIENNA, via Copenhagen, July 29.—Reluctantly that Austria-Hungary was ready to accept an honorable peace, but that the dual monarchy, in connection with its allies, would fight to the last extremity if the entente powers declined to enter negotiations on the basis of a peace by understanding, as recently outlined by the German imperial chancellor and the reichstag, Count Ottokar Czernin von Chudenitz, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, in an interview today discussed at length peace possibilities.

The Austrian statesman took occasion to reply to the speech made by David Lloyd George in London, July 21, when the British premier characterized the address delivered in the reichstag by Dr. Michaelis, the German chancellor, as a sham.

Count von Chudenitz was mistaken when he represented the reigning peace resolution to be a piece of bluff.

Fighting Defensive War.

"The chancellor and the reichstag," the foreign minister said, "declared that Germany was conducting a defensive war and that the German people only asked for an honorable peace by means of an understanding and an agreement offering the basis for a lasting reconciliation of the nations and the hope of a better future."

"The chancellor and the reichstag solemnly declared that the German people desired no forced conquest and abhorred economic isolation and incitement to enmity between nations after the war."

"I must reply to Premier Lloyd George with the question, 'What are we finally to expect from the entente? What we desire is quite evident from the well known declarations made in Vienna and from the demonstrations by the German people showing that a complete agreement exists to the very last detail between Vienna and Berlin.'"

For Honorable Peace.

"What the chancellor and the reichstag declared is what I described months ago as an honorable peace, which the Vienna government is ready to accept, and whereby it seeks a lasting reconciliation of the nations."

"I shall not put the question who was responsible for the war, because it is useless to discuss the past in this connection. But I shall speak of the future and I wish to express the desire that the world may succeed after the conclusion of peace in finding adequate means and expedients to prevent forever the recurrence of such a frightful war."

"Every man with any moral feeling must cooperate in this gigantic work. All states must unite in efforts to procure guarantees which will make impossible in the future such a frightful disaster as the present world war. The road may be difficult, but it is not impossible."

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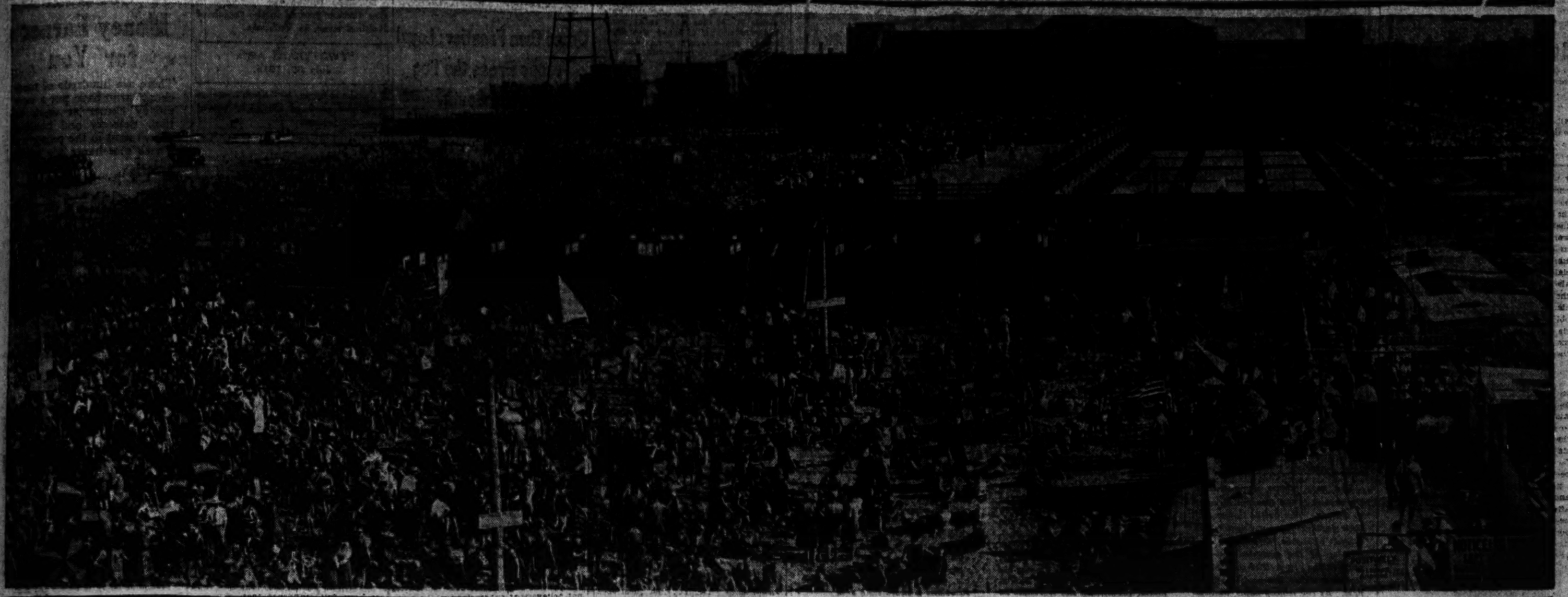
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HOTTEST DAY OF THE YEAR? WELL; THEY SHOULD WORRY!



The above picture of North Shore and Clarendon beaches was taken yesterday from the top of a building looking south over North Shore to and across Clarendon. At the extreme right in the upper part of the picture can be seen crowds waiting in line in Clarendon avenue at the municipal beach for bathing suits.

HOTTEST DAY OF YEAR, 96, SENDS 300,000 TO LAKE

We're Used to It, So Heat Results in but Few Prostrations.

While Chicago weathered under a little heat on the hottest day of the year, 96, people, it is estimated, bathed in the cool waters of Lake Michigan at municipal, park and street-and-bathing beaches yesterday.

The official thermometer of the weather bureau on the dome of the federal building registered 96 degrees at 4 p. m. The maximum temperature for 1917. The mercury began to climb steadily from sunrise. It reached 92 at noon and did not fall below that mark until after dark. It stood at 97 at 7 o'clock in the evening. Street thermometers in many parts of town registered above 100 degrees.

Today, according to the official forecast, will be marked by continued high temperatures, followed by cooler weather on a night and Tuesday. Moderate to fresh winds from the southeast are promised.

It Was Memorable. While the heat did not equal previous records, the day, according to weather bureau statisticians, is to be numbered among the memorably hot days in the city's history. The hottest day last year was July 12, when the temperature was 95. The hottest day Chicago ever experienced since the weather bureau was established was July 30, 1905, when the mercury touched 105 degrees.

The most hottest day this year was Sunday, when the thermometer showed 97 degrees. The fact that yesterday was so hot, however, was not what had gripped the city for two days and injured Chicagoans to being laid up, perhaps, responsible for the comparatively few prostrations. A fine breeze, which did its bit in tempering the heat, blew down from a sky which was morning to night was heavily clouded with clouds. Of the sunstrokes reported, several resulted in death.

Maxwell's "Bathing Beach." The crowded tenement districts suffered severely. Families in the poor districts swarmed into the streets and crowded the doorsteps. Firemen flooded the streets in many quarters. Maxwell, in the heart of the ghetto, was turned into a bathing beach and hundreds of boys and girls immersed themselves in brimming gutters.

History in the history of Chicago have the sunbathers held such crowds. The number in Lincoln park was estimated at 30,000; in Jackson park, 25,000; in Washington park, 20,000; in Garfield park, 15,000; in Humboldt park, 10,000; in Douglas park, 5,000. The smaller parks were densely thronged. At a recent estimate it may be said that 300,000 people possibly enjoyed the sun and shade of the city's parks during the day.

Thirty Children Stray in Park. Forty lost children, who had strayed from their mothers, were rounded up in Lincoln park by the police during the day and cared for at night in a temporary shelter in the Academy of Science building. Most of them had been removed to their parents by night.

Wait in Line to Bathe. At the municipal bathing beach on Clarendon avenue a crowd of several hundred people waited in line from 9 a. m. until the opening hour at 5 o'clock. By 10 o'clock the beach was crowded to its capacity of 12,000. All day two lines of people, each three blocks long, waited in the broiling sun for an opportunity to bathe. It was estimated by the superintendent that

TRAGEDY

Little Girl's Fall from Roof While at Play with Twin Brother May Prove Fatal.

Hubard, 4 years old, wanted to go out to play. It was shady on the roof at the back of their house at 124 Blagden street, so her mother let her and her twin, Harry, play there. Katherine lost her balance and fell down an airway to the basement, fracturing her skull.

"I had just cleaned the children up and had gone about my work when Katherine asked if they couldn't go out," said Mrs. Gray, the children's mother. "They usually play in the street, but I said they could play on the roof, where there was a breeze. I heard them singing."

Gerry, Harry, Katherine and I knew they were playing together. Suddenly I heard a scream and I saw Katherine fall."

The neighbors called the police who took Katherine to the county hospital, where it is said the injuries may prove fatal.

The beach was empty and filled again six times during the day. Close to 80,000 people, according to these figures, enjoyed the waters of the lake at this beach alone.

Forty thousand, it is estimated, bathed at the Wilson avenue beach, 15,000 at North shore, 30,000 at Diversey avenue, 20,000 at Fifty-first street, 20,000 at Jackson park, 10,000 at Seventy-ninth street, and 10,000 at Mosley Lodge; 5,000 children at the children's beach at Puller avenue, and 15,000 at Oak street between 4 and 8 a. m.

These numbers do not take into account the thousands of neighborhood bathers who swam at a score of street and beach. One hundred thousand more, it is estimated, went to the beaches as spectators.

Arthur Hooten, 18 years old, 6700 Lafayette avenue, dived from the pier at Fifty-first street into three feet of water. He was rescued, unconscious, revived, and sent home. His injury was not serious.

Women Dead in Bed. Ethel Ryan, 28 years old, 205 South Sangamon street, was found dead in bed. It is believed the heat fatally affected her weak heart.

John Diannopolis, 25 years old, 305 Washington avenue, a chef, drowned in Lake Calumet at One Hundred and Fifteenth street. He sank while wading with three companions.

Arthur Hooten, 18 years old, 6700 Lafayette avenue, is in the Washington Park hospital with his neck broken. It is believed, as a result of a dive in shallow water from a pier north of the Chicago Beach hotel.

Michael Rogin, 2204 Westworth avenue, a laborer, was overcome at Lincoln street and Blue Island avenues. He was taken to the county hospital, where it was said he would recover.

Herman, 1114 East Chestnut street, suffered a sunstroke at Ontario and State streets. His condition was pronounced not serious at the county hospital.

Ambulance Man Rescued. Courtney Olan, 21 years old, of Yonkers, N. Y., a member of the ambulance corps unit headed by Dr. Stephen V. Balderston of Evanston and stationed at Fort Sheridan, was seized with cramps while swimming at the foot of Lincoln street, Evanston. He was rescued by Herbert Clark, 1424 Judson avenue.

While cruising off Edgewater beach the crew of a motor launch of the hospital corps of the U. S. S. Commodore rescued Charles Gualterio, 314 Rokeby street, and a woman companion, whose skull had cracked. The rescue was made by Ensign Kent Owens and Edward and Joseph Hollister, first and second mates.

11 Year Old Girl Is Drowned Near Havana. Havana, Ill., July 28.—Patty Versa Smith, 11, was drowned in the Illinois river near here while bathing tonight.

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There are only a few days more when you can secure WHITTALL'S nationally famous ANGLO-PERSIAN RUGS at great saving from regular prices—just because the designs we are offering will not be duplicated.

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Larger and smaller sizes proportionally reduced.

Pushman Bros.

16 South Wabash Avenue Near Madison

The Largest Oriental Rug House in America

TWO HURT, NET RESULT OF 2 AIR RAIDS ON PARIS

PARIS, July 29.—The censor today permits the publication of scanty details of an air raid made on Paris Friday night, which the Associated Press was not allowed to send yesterday and which the French newspapers were not permitted to publish. According to this information bombs were dropped on three different suburban sections.

In the first the bombardment caused absolutely no damage; in the other two localities five or six bombs were dropped, causing the slight injury of two women.

One of the women was struck while in bed and was removed to a hospital; the other was injured by flying glass.

One bomb of several that fell in a field is supposed to have contained a physalizing gas.

The attempted raid on Paris Saturday night was even more unsuccessful than that on Friday, for the German aviators were not able to reach Paris at all.

Their coming was anticipated, and French protecting airplanes were circling above and around Paris from early evening.

The residents, however, did not look for a renewal of the fruitless attack of the previous night and most of them had retired when the sirens gave the warning. Crowds rushed to the streets, roofs, and windows, instead of seeking shelter, but they saw nothing.

Less than an hour after the first warning, reassuring bugles announced that the enemy aviators had been turned back.

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The superiority of Kimball instruments has won recognition from hundreds of the world's greatest musical artists. They are also used in the leading colleges and conservatories of the United States. It is the sentiment of the musical profession itself that no piano more nearly equals the human voice in its sweetness, clearness, purity and power of tone.

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with the added facility of playing by means of the music roll. Do you know the beauties of piano music and the riches of piano literature? With the Kimball player piano any one may know and enjoy the gems of musical works.

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WAR'S TOLL

Some Startling Figures and Deductions.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—(Special.)—Roger Babson, the eminent statistician of Wellesley, has gathered the following figures from a close study of war casualties:

Fourteen men of every African race have been killed in the war.

Under present conditions, when man power is being conserved, no more than one in thirty is killed.

Only one man in 100 loses a limb—a chance no greater than in hazardous conditions at home.

Mr. Babson's conclusions are based on the mortality figures of the French army for the full three years of war, and attention is called to the fact that present fighting is not resulting in anywhere near the number of deaths recorded for the first two years. He says:

"Most of the wounds sustained in the trenches are clean cut and of such a nature that a few weeks in the hospital makes the subject an 82 per cent. Only 200,000 French soldiers have been discharged on account of wounds during the three years of the war."

"Fighting in the trenches, most of the wounds are in the top of the head, simply scalp wounds. Practically speaking, a wound is either fatal or slight, with but few in between these two extremes."

Man Killed by Train. Rudolph Klapa, 45 years old, of New England, was instantly killed Saturday by a Baltimore and Ohio freight train near the Columbia river bridge.

BILLIONS MUST GO FOR GUNS TO COPE WITH FOE

Washington, D. C., July 29.—(Special.)—The expenditure of billions of dollars for field artillery alone will be necessitated by the lack of preparedness of the United States for war with a first class power.

The ordnance department estimates that the United States will need thousands of pieces of artillery before the war is won. The precise estimate cannot be given.

The war department at present has 600 guns fit for use on the front. During the last few years the department has been constructing them at the rate of about fifty a year—just about enough to make up for wastage in the regular establishment.

When the war department was confronted with the vital necessity of getting the guns and getting them without delay the ordnance department's records showed that it would be virtually impossible to turn out any considerable number in this country within the next year.

The French government immediately offered to turn over to the American army now in France a surplus which had accumulated during the last year. This offer was accepted.

Because of the fact that the French have thousands of guns and therefore it would be out of the question even to consider a change in their caliber, the new American guns will be remodeled so that they will use precisely the same type of ammunition.

In order to obviate the danger of a mixture of ammunition in American guns will be shipped to France at this time. They will be used to train the new troops.

RUSS ENVOYS TO SEE SOME OF U. S. WAR SPIRIT HERE

Members of the Russian commission will have an opportunity when in Chicago next Friday and Saturday to observe the north shore training camps and also behold something of the American war spirit as applied in the patriotic parade of Saturday.

At the head of the commission now in the east is Ambassador Boris Baklanoff. The committee will arrive in Chicago at 9:45 Friday morning and drive to their quarters in the Congress hotel.

After two hours of rest there will be a drive through Lincoln park and the north side and then to the Westwood station where a special train will take them to Fort Sheridan and Grant Lakes.

On Friday evening there will be a banquet at 7 at which John Howard Osgood Brown will preside. On Saturday the commission will be taken to Jackson park and the University of Chicago. Luncheon will be in the Hadfield and Orie club with Arthur Masher presiding.

During the parade the members of the commission will be in the reviewing stand as the guests of Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry. The big massing will take place at 3 p. m.

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REPORTS ISSUED TELLING RESULT OF ALL BATTLES

Contests in East and West Are Told in Statements.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

BERLIN, July 29.—Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria in eastern Galicia the Russians on both sides of Hutsulyn have retired behind the imperial frontier. Our corps have reached Zbroch. Others are approaching the confluence of the northern Dniester and the Dniester.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the Russian rear guard made a stand. Our powerful attack broke through their positions. Pursuit is proceeding on both banks of the Dniester valley.

Army group of Archduke Joseph in the Chernoviz valley has been taken. Above and below the town a crossing of the river is being effected. In the mountains very divisions, fighting as they advanced, pursued the enemy beyond the line of Schipol-Moldavia-Sulita.

SUPPLEMENTARY.
In eastern Galicia progress has been made on Zbroch (in Russia, near the frontier), along the Dniester and Pruth rivers and in the Chernoviz valley.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—From the Baltic sea to the Pripiet there have been fusillades and air activity. In Galicia, in the region west of Milbarag, an enemy attack against our positions was repulsed.

In the direction of Tarnopol and farther south the enemy's advanced elements approached the line comprising Krimovka, Romanovka, Zbroch, Colodivka, Polankatinsk, Eleonovka, and Borokirgoulets.

In the region west of Goetstine our elements, under enemy pressure, evacuated the town. In the direction of Zbroch, the enemy, after a series of attacks, pressed our elements somewhat farther eastward.

AUSTRIAN.
VIENNA, July 29.—The allied (central) forces, rushing forward south of the Dniester, are approaching the western frontier of Bukovina. North of the Dniester the Russians are retreating toward Zbroch. The Jagiellon has been crowned by the allied columns. In the direction of Tarnopol ground has been gained.

GERMAN.
BERLIN, July 29.—South of the Oltus valley a strong Russian attack against Ost-Katynsk was repulsed.

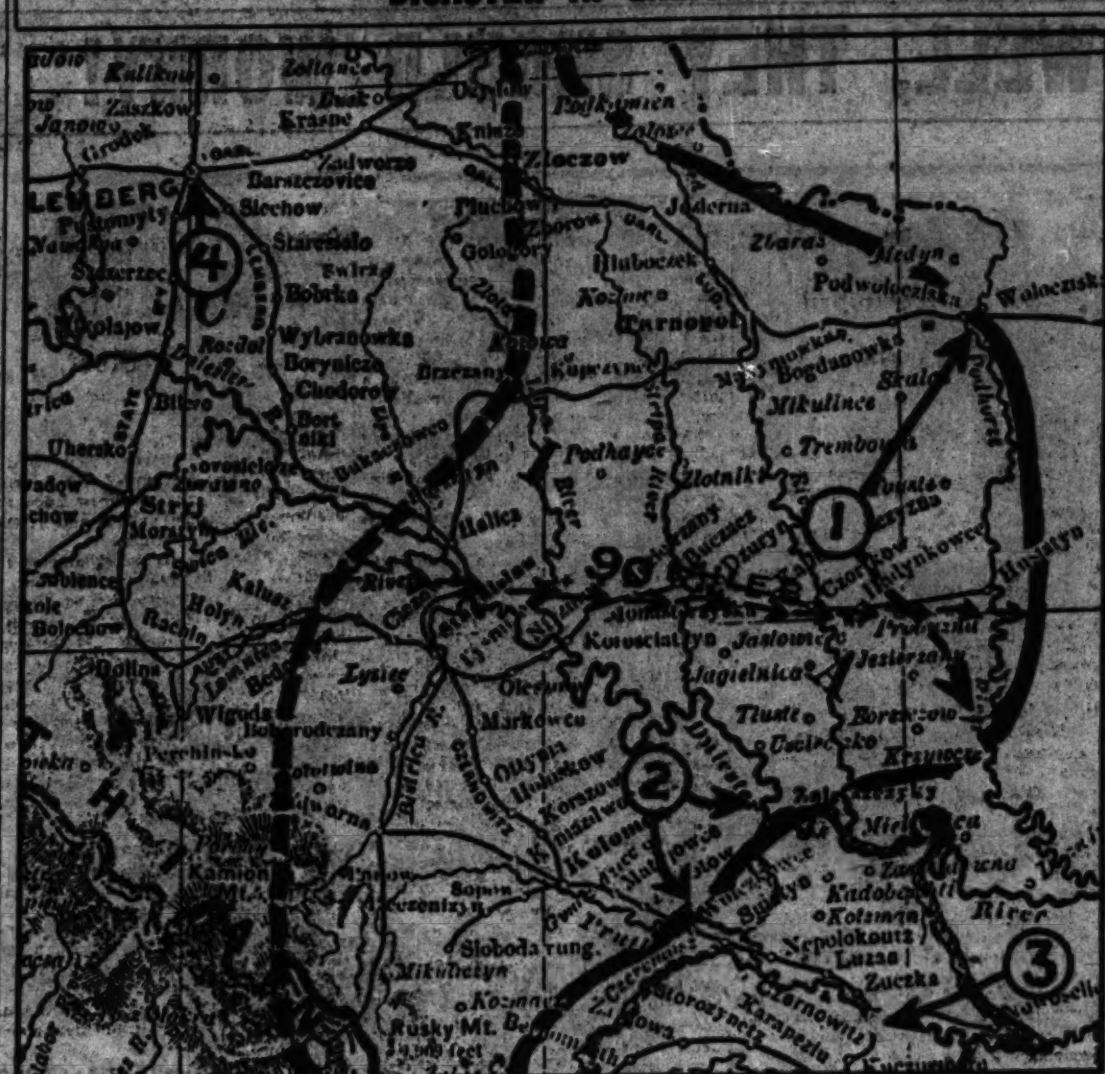
On the Upper Pruth we completed the movements commenced on the day before yesterday.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen on the slope of the Odoheza mountain group an enemy attack failed. On the Roumanian plain there was only slight firing.

PETROGRAD, July 29.—In the direction of Keshi-Vasarely the Roumanian troops advanced and occupied the line of heights about six miles west of Monastirka and the heights west of Dragostave and in the region of Salsarev.

ROUMANIAN.
LONDON, July 29.—Roumanian report—We have widened northward the breach in the enemy's front and captured the whole of his old positions on a width of eighteen miles to a depth of nine miles. We have taken 1,345 prisoners and captured

DISASTER IN GALICIA



The map above demonstrates the extent of the Russian disaster in Galicia. The dotted line shows their farthest advance during the recent offensive before the beginning of the mutinies and retreats in the army. The solid black line represents the positions now held. At the widest point, ninety odd miles separates these lines.

1.—Represents approximately the area in which the Russian army has been driven back across the border from Galicia into Russia.

2.—The point between the Dniester and Pruth rivers where the Russians attempted a stand, but where their lines have been broken again, permitting the Germans to pursue them on both sides of the Dniester.

3.—Chernoviz, the capital of Bukovina, which now is threatened by the Germans and which the Russians are reported to be evacuating.

4.—Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, which was threatened by the Russians a short time ago.

two batteries of howitzers, nine guns, and a quantity of munitions.

AUSTRIAN.
VIENNA, July 29.—In the eastern theater, at Putna, the enemy succeeded in somewhat advancing his front. In the direction of Zbroch, the enemy, after a series of attacks, pressed our elements somewhat farther eastward.

FRENCH FRONT.
GERMAN.
BERLIN, July 29.—Army group of Prince Rupprecht. The artillery did in Flanders again unrelentingly yesterday from early morning until late in the night. The development of artillery intensity represents the highest degree of massed effect in the war.

At several points on the battlefield attacks by our own and enemy troops called forth desperate infantry engagements. From La Bassée east as far as the southern bank of the River Scarpe the firing activity increased in the evening. At night, east of Monchy, attacks by British battalions broke down with heavy losses. Also near Cambrai, southwest of St. Quentin, English local attacks were without success.

Army group of the German crown prince. An increase in the fighting activity along the Chemin-des-Dames, in the Champagne, and on the Meuse was noticeable.

Southeast of Aisne (Aisne front) strong French forces attacked once in the morning and three times in the evening. A Cologne regiment with its old proved power of resistance ward off in hand to hand fighting all enemy attacks.

AVIATION.
Aviation activity was extraordinarily lively, especially on the Flanders front. Thirty-five enemy aviators were shot down. Last night at the head of a pursuing squadron, destroyed a squadron of six enemy airplanes himself and failed the twentieth aerial victory. Last night

RUSSIANS KEEP UP WILD FLIGHT FROM GALICIA

Cross Own Frontier; Loyal Troops Press the Foe Back to South.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Having retreated a distance of approximately 100 miles from where Kerenky, the iron man of Russia, carried them in his personally conducted drive early in the present month, the Russian army on the center of the line in East Galicia is again on Russian soil on both sides of Hutsulyn and still being followed by the forces of the Teutonic allies.

Like the armies to the north and south continue to fall back before the enemy, at a few points only standing to offer a semblance of resistance, and then only for short periods of time. Whenever lines of the Teutonic allies attempt to give battle they are harassed by numerous stronger forces of the Teutonic and compelled to give ground, receiving no assistance from their recalcitrant forces. Soldiers in arms whose main effort, previous to being driven out of striking distances of the enemy.

MACEDONIAN FRONT.
GERMAN.
BERLIN, July 29.—Macedonian front. The situation was unchanged.

FRANCE.
PARIS, July 29.—Eastern front. British airplanes bombed enemy encampments in the region of Hupsal. There was artillery fighting in the region of Mayrard and patrol encounters on the Serbian front.

FRANCE MADE STRONGER WAR.
HURTS GERMANY

PARIS, July 29.—Military. The great enemy of progress, actually has been mortally wounded by war itself. This summarizes the progress of the last three years, according to Paul Painlevé, the minister of war, in reviewing the war to date. Minister Painlevé's summary follows:

"Three years of war. Imagination first captures in mounting and descending. However, we dare to say that humanity has progressed during these three years. The great enemy of progress, actually has been mortally wounded by war itself. This summarizes the progress of the last three years, according to Paul Painlevé, the minister of war, in reviewing the war to date. Minister Painlevé's summary follows:

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Cross Own Frontier; Loyal Troops Press the Foe Back to South.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
Having retreated a distance of approximately 100 miles from where Kerenky, the iron man of Russia, carried them in his personally conducted drive early in the present month, the Russian army on the center of the line in East Galicia is again on Russian soil on both sides of Hutsulyn and still being followed by the forces of the Teutonic allies.

Like the armies to the north and south continue to fall back before the enemy, at a few points only standing to offer a semblance of resistance, and then only for short periods of time. Whenever lines of the Teutonic allies attempt to give battle they are harassed by numerous stronger forces of the Teutonic and compelled to give ground, receiving no assistance from their recalcitrant forces. Soldiers in arms whose main effort, previous to being driven out of striking distances of the enemy.

MACEDONIAN FRONT.
GERMAN.
BERLIN, July 29.—Macedonian front. The situation was unchanged.

FRANCE.
PARIS, July 29.—Eastern front. British airplanes bombed enemy encampments in the region of Hupsal. There was artillery fighting in the region of Mayrard and patrol encounters on the Serbian front.

FRANCE MADE STRONGER WAR.
HURTS GERMANY

PARIS, July 29.—Military. The great enemy of progress, actually has been mortally wounded by war itself. This summarizes the progress of the last three years, according to Paul Painlevé, the minister of war, in reviewing the war to date. Minister Painlevé's summary follows:

"Three years of war. Imagination first captures in mounting and descending. However, we dare to say that humanity has progressed during these three years. The great enemy of progress, actually has been mortally wounded by war itself. This summarizes the progress of the last three years, according to Paul Painlevé, the minister of war, in reviewing the war to date. Minister Painlevé's summary follows:

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THE WAR A YEAR AGO

July 30, 1916.
British and French made gains in the Somme region.

Russians reported a gain for the Italian on the Tonnus plateau and in the Tofane region.

Russians forced the Germans to give further ground in the region of Stokhod river, in Volhynia.

TWO YEARS AGO.
July 30, 1915.
Germans captured British trenches north and south of Hoge by use of flame projectors.

The Alsace region of France has turned in violent counter attacks against the army of the German crown prince, put down an offensive. It had started between Hurbel and La Borelle and made good gains against it all along the line.

Several attacks by the Germans in the Verdun sector; notably between the much-fought-for ground in the region of the Avocourt road and Hill 304, also was repulsed by Gen. Petain's forces.

Meanwhile, although the infantry operations are on a minor scale, constant rain of shells by the British, the great artillery duel which has been in progress in Flanders for more than a week continues unabated.

The visitation of German shells on Hoge, in Flanders, and the British guns are replying almost shot for shot, without the German line.

To the south, around the Vimy ridge and Lens and at Arras, the dual continues of great proportions.

Air Alive with Flares.
Simultaneously in the air the fighting machines of Great Britain and Germany are carrying out maneuvers of proportions never before seen, with both sides sustaining losses in aircraft shot down or sent hurtling earthward out of control.

As an indication of the intensity of these aerial combats thirty German airplanes were accounted for in the latest fighting, in addition to two observation balloons which were shot down in flames.

The British war office admits that thirteen of the royal air squadron failed to return to their bases. The German war office asserts, however, that thirty-five British planes were shot down.

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WITH HOBBS' ACID PHOSPHATE—phosphoric stomach and weak digestion are relieved and strengthened by its use. Try it. Advertisement.

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A Continuous Money Earner for You

There are hundreds of merchants who have put a new money earner at work in their delivery and hauling department in the past year. These merchants are using

Smith Form-a-Truck

and in many cases are doing up to five ton work at an operating cost as low as that of a small touring car. They are saving real money every day and many of them are paying for their equipment out of the saving it makes.

Ask for Mr. Morgan, Phone Calumet 100.
Open Evenings Until 9 O'Clock.
SMITH MOTOR TRUCK CORP.
Michigan Boulevard at 10th Street

Lane Bryant
is the world's most famous model in the world of maternity clothes.

MATERNITY CORSET.
is the ONLY one built for the true maternity frame, with full knowledge of the treatment.

Retains Stylish Figure. Preserves Health. Relieves Fatigue. Supports Abdomen and vital organs, preventing injury to mother and child.

Only through our personal inspection are we enabled to offer this scientifically constructed corset at this low price.

It fits every woman. It is made of the finest materials. It is made of the finest materials. It is made of the finest materials.

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FIRST WOMEN NURSES JOIN ARMY IN FRANCE

Roosevelt Unit Arrives
Secretly; Discovered
by Appetites.

BY FLOYD GIBBONS.

SPECIAL CABLE TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE. AMERICAN HOSPITAL, BASE, AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 29.—(Delayed.)—American women are in France ready to help make life more comfortable for the first contingent of United States troops, who care for the sick and wounded. The women are members of the first American hospital unit to join the camp of the French army.

The organization is the Roosevelt base hospital unit, which sailed from New York some time ago. The great secrecy with which the unit was landed at a distant port and moved across to France to its present location offers circumstances somewhat disconcerting to journalists, who respect, probably with good reason, the German intelligence service, but are inclined to credit it with a sense of the occult.

Not only were ten American correspondents, who were diligently combing the American army area daily for news, unaware of the presence of the unit in the area, but practically all of the unit with the exception of several ranking officers were oblivious of their proximity to the field headquarters of the division to which they are attached. It is a sad commentary upon the astuteness of the correspondents that it may be stated for a confession.

All Due to Appetites.
Formal of us, seeking a change of diet from the monotonous menu provided by the hardworking madame of our modest hostelry, motored today in a new direction, over roads that opened new vistas in this picture book of the world. Long straight avenues of towering trees, whose foliage roofed the roadways, were sufficient to reanimate recollections of old masters of realism. Ploughed fields, vetted with the low hanging mist of evening, and distant steeples of homely simplicity, faintly gleamed by the last rays of the setting sun, reproduced the tones of "The Angelus" with the ever-gentle hush of nature.

Suddenly we came upon United States soldiers and American women in the uniform of nurses on the terraces and in the surrounding park. Our uniformed correspondents were it, by order of the press officer—and the letters "U. S." on the flanks of our Detroit were apparently unexpected sights, because our car soon was surrounded with anxious questions.

No Motion Picture Nurses.
The male nurses said all they knew was the name of the place which they occupied, but they were without maps and so did not even know in what part of France they were in. It developed that the unit's motor transportation had not arrived, and other automobiles being as scarce as German flags, communication with headquarters had been limited. Orders had been received from field headquarters and acknowledged, but the situation in distance or direction to their whereabouts was shrouded in mystery.

The unit boasts that among the women in its staff there is not a single one who is a picture nurse, by which is meant sentimental sisters who whiff because they look well in uniform and whose conceptions of female hospital duty are confined to holding wounded heroes' hands and gazing tenderly into their pale, red-rimmed eyes.

All Know Their Work.
"Every nurse in this unit knows her work, from scrubbing floors up," one of the members said. "We've been here more than a week now and haven't discussed our whereabouts in a single letter. It makes correspondence with home difficult, but we are playing the game. With such a commotion on, how is it possible for you correspondents to write anything? What do you write about? The folks back home?"

"We write about scenery," a New York correspondent said. "We don't know whether the censor owns any hotels in this vicinity or has sent word to place for money making, but he likes stories about scenery. He lets us know about half what is happening and we can write about half what we know and half what we write is deleted and half of that sent is lost in translation and half of what gets through is misinterpreted by copywriters."

What kind of stuff do you call that? The French have a word for the scenery they paint on their motor trucks and automobiles to confuse the enemy's eyes. It's a word called "scenery." That's what we write," replied the New Yorker.

It will not be surprising to say that the Roosevelt unit has occupied a position in the American lines and further that it has ready for occupancy a simple number of large modern buildings, remarkably adaptable to hospital purposes. As one nurse put it, the hospital has everything except patients and is needed hardly without them.

Illnesses Leads Corps.
The unit's ambulance section, No. 56 of the American field service, left for the front this morning. It is commanded by Charles Battershall, Major of Illinois, and its care is the duty of the New York section exchange.

British Royalty Inspects
U. S. Troops; King Pleased

LONDON, July 29.—King George, accompanied by Queen Mary and Princess Mary and the Duke of Cornwall, yesterday went by motor to the Gordon camp and inspected the American troops quartered at the cutting camp. His majesty was delighted with the soldierly appearance of the men.

The king's visit to the American troops was made the occasion of an interesting ceremony. The British officers in command of the district met the king's party and presented the American officers. The American engineers were under arms and were drawn up on three sides of a square. After introductions the king briefly addressed the men. The Americans then marched around the square, the king saluting them as they passed.

JUST HOW TO SAVE A LIFE

Simple Method and a Cool Head May Stand You in Stead in An Emergency.

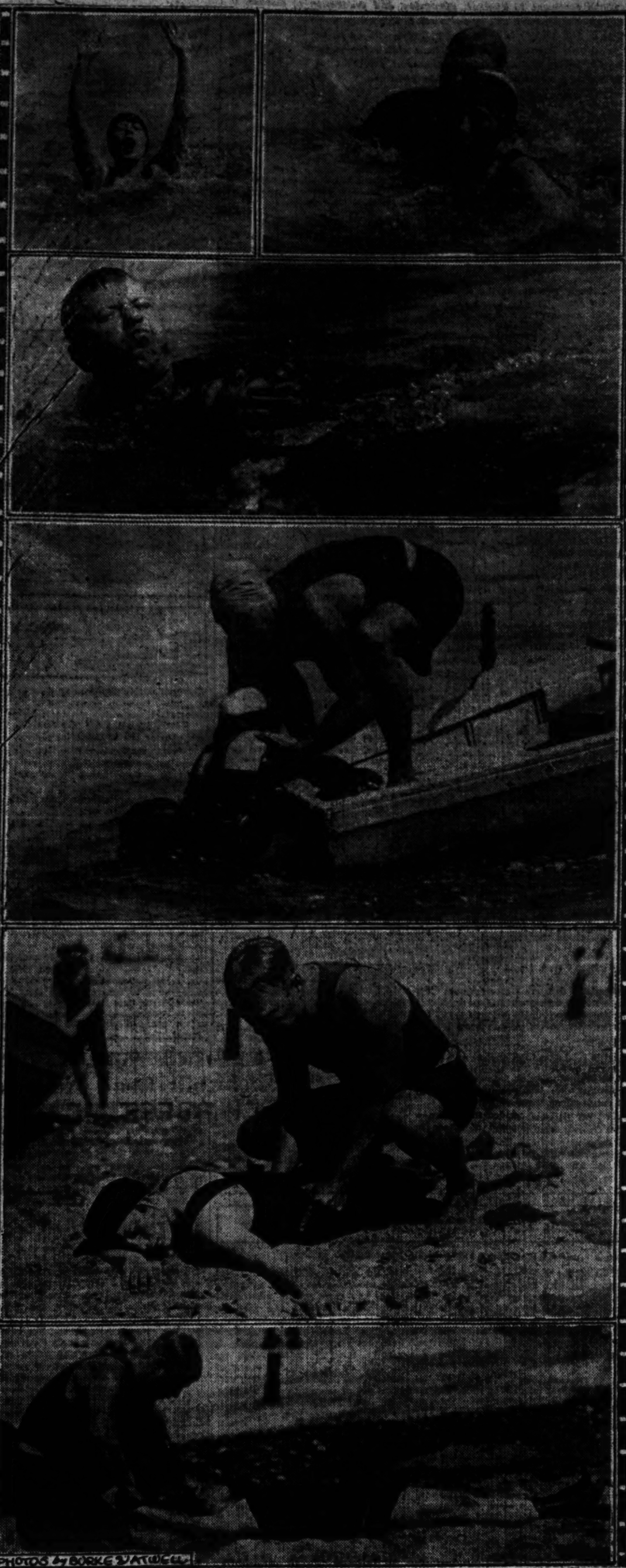


PHOTO BY BOBBY STANTON

LIFE SAVING IS EASY IF YOU FOLLOW RULES

This Tells How to Meet
an Emergency if
It Comes.

James Wrenshaw, chief life guard at Wilson beach, probably has saved more persons from drowning than any man in Chicago. He has been "on the job" along the north shore for so many years that he has lost count, and he has never had a failure marked against his record. He has made rescue work a profession, and from his years of work he has evolved a certain method of procedure from which he has trimmed all frills and wasted effort, until it is as simple as to invite emulsion from those who are brought face to face with death.

Must Approach from Behind.
Following is the key to the illustrations:

1—The drowning person invariably throws up the hands and opens the mouth. This causes the body to sink deep at once and the lungs are filled with water. If a person who is seized with cramps or becomes fatigued would only remember that the human body floats naturally if the arms are kept at the sides or extended at right angles, there would be fewer drownings.

2—Lifeaver to approach from behind.

This prevents the drowning person from securing a grip which is almost impossible to break. There is little danger of interfering with the person's arms and legs, as the person you are trying to save. If possible the wrist of the victim are grasped. If not the hair or the throat under the chin. It is then a comparatively easy matter to turn the drowning person's body so that he is brought to rest on his back.

Towed by Chin.

As the victim has been brought to rest upon his back the lifeaver turns naturally back to a like position. The hold is then shifted so that the drowning person's chin is resting in the crook of the lifeaver's palm. The head of the victim then is held out of the water above the chest of the lifeaver. The latter, using only the legs to swim, or possibly one of the arms if the object of his rescue has ceased struggling, is resting in the water about at an angle of 45 degrees. The victim's body naturally is pulled along almost flat on the surface for so long as the face is kept above the surface. If the drowning person is of exceptional strength the rescuer, if a strong swimmer, may find it better to obtain a strangle hold, still operating from behind.

One of the most difficult tests in getting the unconscious person into a boat. If the rescue has been effected from shore. The first object, if there is some one in the boat to assist, is to lift the body so that the middle, about the diaphragm, is pressed. This forces out some of the water and stimulates respiration.

Lifting Into Boat Difficult.

Even there the work of the actual life saver does not end, for if the victim is heavy the lifting of the dead weight over the edge of the boat is almost impossible for the man alone. The man in the water must push upward, with the shoulder under the thighs.

Resuscitation of the victim is the second, but most important, part of the work, Wrenshaw says. This reverts back to the old principle of forcing out water and letting in air. Wrenshaw first makes a hoop of his hands and allows the body to hang through this, raising and lowering it forcibly. If the rescued person is not too far gone the method of pressing and relaxing on the diaphragm from the back is effective. The victim's head should be kept above water, resting on one arm.

Another effective method (shown in figure 6) is the pulling of the arms to full length over the head, then bringing them sharply down until they press against the stomach, repeating this until respiration is restored.

CAN! CAN! CAN! FOOD! FOOD! FOOD! WIN! WIN! WIN! Can! Can! Can! Can! Food! Food! Food! Win! Win!

Washington, D. C., July 29.—President Wilson made an appeal to the women of the nation today to can all perishable fruits and vegetables possible. He said the loss of a vast amount of food unless the housewives push the canning campaign. His appeal was contained in a letter to Secretary of Agriculture Houston. It follows in part:

"Every basket of potatoes, every pound of vegetables put by for future use, every jar of fruit preserved, add that much to our insurance of victory—add that much to the food of the nation."

"We must, also, to conserve these things locally so far as possible, and thus relieve the pressure on transportation agencies, freeing them for the more efficient handling of produce required for military purposes. What we cannot consume ourselves we must conserve."

Must Aid Marketing.
"I very earnestly desire to commend your plans and to second your efforts to secure conservation of perishable food products. The patriotic farmers of the nation give immediate and effective response to my appeal to increase production. Providence favored them and we have not only the prospect of increased crops of a number of staples but also the certainty of a large production of fruits and vegetables."

But it is of the first importance that we take care of what has been raised, and make it available for consumption. The task is of peculiar urgency with reference to our perishable farm products. It is essential not only that adequate measures be taken to secure their conservation, but also that the department of agriculture redouble its efforts to assist producers in the matter of marketing."

Need Maximum Efficiency.
"I am informed that in many sections the people already are canning and drying fruits and vegetables in large quantities. But in this hour of peril I am concerned, as I know you are, with the necessity of avoiding waste everywhere."

"So we must have maximum efficiency in all directions. We cannot win without complete and effective concentration of all our efforts."

"We can all aid by increasing our consumption of perishable products and by so doing relieve the strain on our stores of staples."

Burden on Housewives.
"The service we are asking the people to render in this matter is a public service. Upon the housewife much of the burden of the task will fall. I join you in your appeal to the women of the nation, whether living in city, town, or country, to devote their time, so far as it may be feasible, to this very essential work."

"I am sure we may confidently rely upon the cooperation of the editors of the nation in disseminating necessary information."

The department of agriculture is being aided by the national volunteer committee on preserving of fruit and garden products. A. D. Lasker of Lord & Thomas of Chicago is chairman.

Oak Park Patriotic Rally Attended by 1,500

Seville park, at Oak Park avenue and Lake street, Oak Park, was the scene yesterday of a patriotic rally of 1,500 Oak Park citizens. The Oak Park Suburban Reserve band played and 300 members of the Suburban Reserve battalion of Oak Park were present.

The Rev. F. B. Godolphin, pastor of Grace Episcopal church, of Oak Park; Lieut. J. C. Dolphin of the British Royal Flying corps, and Lieut. Col. F. C. Jamieson, in command of the British recruiting mission in Chicago, spoke.

Russian "Slackers" to Be Tried as Traitors

PETROGRAD, July 29.—Gen. Kornilov, the commander in chief in Galicia, has ordered all officers and men on the southwestern front to report their units before Aug. 14. In case of failure to obey the order the men will be tried as traitors.

SUGGESTION FOR WEEK-END OUTING

Get ticket on the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. for week-end trip to one of the nearby, north or south Illinois or Lake Resorts. Ticket offices at 57 West Adams St. and Union Passenger Station. Tel. Main 6162.

PACIFISTS MEET; FIGHT FOLLOWS

SWANSEA, Wales, July 29.—A meeting of more than 200 delegates from all parts of Wales, under auspices of the soldiers' and workers' council, was broken up today before proceedings started. The hall was rushed, and violent fights took place on the staircases and in the corridors.

The attacking forces, which included a number of discharged soldiers and sailors, succeeded in taking possession of the hall and many windows were smashed by flying missiles. The peace delegates sought refuge in various corners, but were driven out.

C. R. Crane Quits Place
on Armenian Relief Body

New York, July 29.—(Special.)—Charles R. Crane, now with the Root commission in Russia, has resigned as treasurer of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief. It was announced today, because his duties in Russia will keep him abroad several months longer. Cleveland H. Dodge, capitalist and philanthropist, will succeed Mr. Crane. The committee made public today a letter on the Armenian situation, which declares that a monthly contribution of \$150,000 is essential if the rescue of Armenians is to be achieved.

SUBMARINE OF BRITISH SINKS GERMAN SHIP

LONDON, July 29.—A British submarine while patrolling the North sea on Friday overhauled and captured after a short chase the German steamship Batavia II, 3,328 tons gross, according to an official announcement made at the British admiralty this evening. The German crew having abandoned the vessel, owing to damage by gunfire, a British prize crew was placed on board. It was impossible, however, to bring the Batavia into port and she was sunk by opening her sea valves.

Five Dutch Ships Sunk.
AMSTERDAM, July 29.—A German submarine sank five Dutch fishing vessels eighteen miles from the Dutch coast between Scheveningen and Texel yesterday.

In the Safety Zone.
SCHEVENINGEN, Netherlands, July 29.—Fishermen arriving here assert that the Dutch fishing boats sunk yesterday off the Dutch coast by a German submarine were within the so-called safety zone when destroyed. They believe that altogether ten vessels were sent to the bottom.

Finnish Diet Kills Plan
for Big Loan to Russia

HELSINKI, July 29.—The Finnish diet has rejected on the third reading the bill providing for a loan of 500,000,000 markka to Russia, and has authorized the Bank of Finland to advance only 100,000,000 markka against an equal sum of Russian money.

DAWES TO GO ON SHIPPING BOARD?

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Charles G. Dawes of Chicago was mentioned here tonight as a possible successor to Theodore Roosevelt on the shipping board. Mr. Dawes, a strong supporter of former Chairman Denman of the board, resigned when Mr. Denman was forced out by President Wilson.

Mr. Dawes is a financier and was controller of the treasury in the McKinley administration. He is president of the Central Trust Company of Illinois. It is considered reasonably certain the president will name a Republican for the place.

Storm Wrecks Norwegian
Vessel Ashore 2 Weeks

St. John, N. F., July 29.—A furious storm last night made a hopeless wreck of the Norwegian-American line steamship Kristianstad, which ran aground near Cape Race two weeks ago. The work of lightening the cargo has been in progress.

Flyer at Chanute Field
Killed Boarding Train

Raintoul, Ill., July 29.—Leo E. Mitchell of the No. 10 aero squadron, which came to Chanute field three weeks ago from San Antonio, Tex., was killed while attempting to board a moving train here tonight. His home was at Victoria, Tex. He sailed May 1.

MAY ASK LOWDEN TO OPEN 'GOLD COAST' BEACHES

Petitions Widely Signed;
Arrest of Citizen
Brings Protest.

Residents of the north side started a fight yesterday to compel the Lincoln park commissioners to throw open the beaches at Cornelia avenue and at Oak street for all day bathing.

Petitions were circulated among the residents of the section, adjacent to both beaches and were signed by several thousand. They will be presented to the park board today. If the commissioners refuse to open the beaches an appeal, it was declared, will be made by the people directly to Gov. Lowden.

Opposition of millionaire residents of the Lake shore drive section, it was said, had influenced the park commissioners to prevent bathing at the Oak street beach except between the hours of 4 and 8 in the morning.

Citizen to Fight Case.

The movement for all-day bathing at Cornelia beach started when a Lincoln park policeman arrested Charles F. Schmidt, 3551 Third avenue, a barber. Mr. Schmidt declared he would use his arrest to test the right of the Lincoln park board to bar the public from the lake. His case will be heard today before Judge Caverly in Sheffield avenue court.

As soon as petitions were circulated among the residents adjoining the Cornelia beach, following the arrest of Mr. Schmidt, R. T. Loggman, 3228 Broadway, who backed the move, said at night the canvassers had obtained about 1,500 signatures.

Blames "Gold Coasters."

A similar effort to open Oak street beach for all day bathing was made by Henry Platt Jr., a druggist at Maple and Clark streets, and a couple of Twenty-first ward residents. The petitions will be placed in the hands of Ald. Earl Walker, who promised he would present the matter to the Lincoln park board today.

"The Oak street beach is a natural sand beach and one of the best on the lake front," said Mr. Platt. "There is no good reason why it should be barred to the people. The millionaire residents of the gold coast have prevented the park commissioners from opening the beach."

The Lake shore drive residents complain that they do not wish to have the popularly dispersing itself before their front windows. But the people of other sections of the Twenty-first ward have a right to this beach.

DEPENDABLE WOMEN
want a dependable paper.
Therefore THE TRIBUNE
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THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER
FOUNDED JUNE 15, 1847.
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MONDAY, JULY 30, 1917.

**"Our Country! In her intercourse with
foreign nations may she always be in the
right; but our country, right or wrong."**
—Stephen Decatur.

**GOD ALMIGHTY HATES A
QUITTER.**
Mr. Hearst has returned to the subject of German
involvement and American ally. Editorials advocat-
ing an abandonment of our European allies upon
the assumption that they were licked began to
appear some months ago in the Hearst publica-
tions. They ceased after rebuke. They ap-
pear now again.

Mr. Hearst has plucked up courage. He is
stimulated by a report—denied by Secretary Baker
—that the American officers inspecting battle front
conditions regarded the German line as unbreak-
able. Mr. Baker says no such impression was
gained by the officers; that their reports are
optimistic. Reports from France indicate that
the British have at last got their army into splen-
did shape and know the new game of war as well
as the French. Although optimism prevails re-
garding the west front, Mr. Hearst remains Mr.
Lugubrious Blue.

Why? For the simple reason that Mr. Hearst
is at war with Great Britain, and the United States
is at war with Germany. Mr. Hearst has not
succeeded, but he has quit. He is ready for a
German peace. He is conducting a private war
with our most powerful ally, and he hopes to
lead as many as possible of his subscribers into it.
Mr. Hearst, for reasons good or bad, is in bed
with the British. His news service has been denied
the privileges of news gathering in British terri-
tory.

British control of the news has been neither
truthful nor tactful, but that is not a cause of war
between the United States and Great Britain. Mr.
Hearst has gone to war with Great Britain. His
papers are barred out of Canada, and a person
found with one on his person or in his possession
is liable to severe punishment. Mr. Hearst con-
sequently is at war with Canada.

He may invade Canada soon and force the Cana-
dians to eat the Sunday editions of his publica-
tions. There may have been no justification for
the order barring the Hearst publications from
Canada, but, just or unjust, it again is not a
cause of war.

If Mr. Hearst conducted the Day Book or the
Broad Ax, what he did, said, or thought about
German involvement, American ally, and British
weakness might not need attention—at least none
other than such as Mr. Clabough's men could give
in a spare moment. But Mr. Hearst is presumed
to have influence, and we think the presumption
indicates a fact. He has influence. With his
string of papers and his direct words he helps
people form judgments and he gives them opinions.
He is particularly effective with a claim which
does not reason, but imitates. He is teaching the
"class" that the United States has been betrayed
by its government and that the British have been
allowed to use the men of the United States to
gain their end in a spiteful war with the Germans.

In doing so he is destroying what loyal Ameri-
cans are trying so hard to build up—an American
morale and an American understanding of the
tremendous issues affecting the United States.
There are many men who do not understand why
they should be taken from their homes and sent to
the orderly habits of their lives and sent to some
distant French battlefield to go over the top into
the entanglements of No Man's Land.

Mr. Hearst is telling them there is no reason
for this, and he is telling them that they cannot
win if they try it. Mr. Hearst has quit before the
American soldier has begun to fight. He has
thrown up the sponge before his fighter has the
gloves on. He has hoisted the yellow flag before
the red, white, and blue has been unfurled.

He attacks the confidence and courage of his
fellow countrymen. He urges them to indecision
and grumbling. He incites them to protest
against the reasonable policy which the govern-
ment has adopted—that of fighting this war on
other soil than the soil of the United States.
Whatever Mr. Hearst may think of the Germans,
the British, or of Americans, the war is beyond his
power to recall. It is here and must be fought.
But Mr. Hearst has quit. And God Almighty
hates a quitter.

THE AIRPLANE!
Three years the allies have studied military avi-
ation on the battlefield, and now America proposes
to jump in and outdo them. It looks ridiculous.
It is not. Airplane gunnery and airplane photog-
raphy will be new to us, but America has kept
pace with Europe in the art of airplane engine
building, and it is at this point that progress
abroad has been most notable. A year ago an
engine that could run eighty continuous hours
without breaking down excited wonder. Six
months ago an engine at the Newport News flying
station ran 125 continuous hours.

Monoplanes have vanished. It is true, and tri-
planes are covering themselves with glory, but the
question of design is trivial compared with the
question of endurance. The engine must stick it
out. Here again it is only a relatively small
extent an affair of design. It is chiefly an affair
of materials. American metallurgists have
equaled European metallurgists in producing ma-
terials that will stand the strain.

In point of numbers, however, we shall soon
equal the enemy, and before long we shall sur-
pass him. That will introduce a new factor, hith-
erto unattained. Turn and turn about, one side
or the other will win numerical superiority only
to lose it again. The fleets have been fairly evenly
matched. Impossible for either side to spare from
the front enough airplanes for a tremendously suc-
cessful raid. What are thirty in a flock? What
are forty? But suppose a steady stream, so nu-
merous that the loss of 500 hardly would be felt,
suppose that stream striking off all resistance,
making its way to a munition factory or military
depot or naval station, raining down explosives,
returning for more, and keeping that up from
sunrise to sunset! Ach Gott!

Does it sound fantastic? It would have been
accomplished long ago this had either Germany or
one ally possessed an overwhelming preponder-

ance of airplanes. It is entirely within the range
of possibility for America. We shall do it. Nor
is there anything fantastic about the plan to con-
struct larger planes, able to fly greater distances
and carry larger cargoes of explosives. It has the
sanction of the best authorities here and abroad.
Great is the airplane, and greatly to be praised.
But not overpraised. While it serves as eyes for
artillery and can put out the enemy's eyes, and
while it can drop its destructive bombs far back of
the enemy's lines, it is no substitute for artillery
or for the infantry that complements the work of
artillery. It is at best inaccurate, fragile, and a
bit undependable. In such respects, a gun is
worth fifty airplanes. Once it has found the
range, that gun spouts shells indefinitely, and if
its gunners are shot others take their place. We
shall rue the day that sees our enthusiasm for
airplanes lead to a dearth of enthusiasm for in-
fantry and artillery.

Strong in the air, we must not on that account
be less strong on land, but it is possible that our
air forces will give us the greater glory. We have
a free hand there. Germany's utmost efforts have
failed thus far to produce airplanes at a rate ex-
ceeding that of our allies. With the allies still
holding their own and America turning out air-
planes by the thousand, she should be in for a
beating.

AN INEXCUSABLE STRIKE.
The local strike called by the Brotherhood of
Railway Trainmen seems to be about as inexcu-
sable an attack upon the public interest as could be
devised.

It is not a strike for wages or working con-
ditions. It appears to be simply an attempt to force
a brother workmen's organization out of existence
or its members out of employment.

These brother workmen are not "scabs." They
belong to the Switchmen's union, a legitimate
union, duly affiliated with the American Federa-
tion of Labor. There are unorganized trainmen,
but the chief blow, it seems, would fall upon
members of a brother union of equal membership
with the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

So far as we can see into this strike there is
no chance for its leaders to make any appeal to public
opinion on the grounds of "humanity," the "cause
of organized labor," the "living wage," etc. The
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, it is asserted,
is simply attempting to bludgeon a brother union
into death.

In this a natural result of the success obtained
by this organization and three other railway
unions through their ruthless tactics, the short-
sighted complacency of the president, and the
spinelessness of congress last August? We think
it is. In the controversy which ended in the back-
down of the government and the passage of the
Adamson law in a congressional panic the Brother-
hood of Railway Trainmen and the three other
principal railway unions were taught to believe
that they could regulate arbitration, refuse medi-
ation, and conciliation, brandish the big stick, and
win. Now we have the same tactics followed on a
small scale in this strike. War is now on. It was
then impending. What of it?

This is the spirit which is bringing Russia to
ruin, and perhaps introducing a period of reaction
throughout the world.

Strikes in war time need the justification of in-
tolerable conditions. This strike suggests no such
conditions and deserves to fail. Order and the
operation of trains should be fully protected and
enforced by public authority.

RAISING BILLIONS!
Secretary McAdoo, it is reported from Wash-
ington, has urged Chairman Simmons of the senate
committee on finance and Chairman Kitchin
of the house ways and means committee to provide
for most of the new expenditures by taxation.

Why not? Mr. McAdoo will pay his share. The
first form of the bill only levies one billion six
hundred millions. What is another billion be-
tween friends?
Mr. Kitchin voted for the first form of the bill
"with his eyes shut." He can vote for the extra
billion in the same condition. There are no limits
to the possibilities of a financial statesman who
makes laws and imposes taxes "with his eyes
shut."

But we hope some of the men in congress will
keep their eyes open and their ears likewise. The
country will not relieve congress of responsibility
for blunders in tax legislation, which consideration
of the best business and financial opinion of the
country would have prevented. When billions are
to be raised caution is proportionately necessary.

Editorial of the Day

GOVERNMENT BUYS DIRECT.
Criticism is being directed against the national
council of defense because some of its members are
connected with companies that receive orders for
war supplies.

The public is apt to gain the impression that the
men on the council are in a position to act both as buyers
and sellers in the war emergency.
This is far from the truth. The council of national
defense has absolutely no authority to buy for the
government. Its only function is to investigate, re-
port, and make recommendations.

The only men on the council with power to act are
the secretaries of the departments of war, navy,
commerce, labor, and agriculture. And they are not
as a council, but by virtue of their positions in the
cabinet.

The men who are associated with the cabinet
officers are the council of national defense, such as
Julius Rosenberg, Daniel E. Willard, Howard E. Coffin,
and others, have no authority whatsoever. They are
merely advisers.

These men have performed a valuable service for
the government since the war started. The public
little appreciates the extent of their service. By their
efforts and their influence they have induced corpora-
tions to sell to the government at surprisingly low
figures. But they have not done the actual buying
themselves. Every dollar that is spent at Wash-
ington is spent under the watchful eye of a government
official.

Speakers in and out of congress attempt to show
how one firm, in which a member of the council or
one of its committees is interested, received a govern-
ment contract at a price above that bid by a com-
peting firm. Favoritism is charged.
In no instance, so far as we have been able to
learn, have speakers proved that the interests of
the government have not been fully protected or that
government officials did not enter into deals with
their eyes open. Speakers have held up competitive
figures in an attempt to alarm the people, but they
have not pointed out that "satisfactory" bids are
often more important than "lowest price" in the
awarding of a contract.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Motto: *How to the Line, Let
the quips fall where they may.*
JUPITER ESSAYS AN EXPLANATION.
June, this child
Found at the postern-gate by his great-faced maid
Known me, in truth, his father. Pure and unadorned,
I swear a true and loyal spouse am I to thee.
In the cool quiet of an emerald glade
One time I loitered, rapt in reverie,
When, carelessly,
I swallowed Mother's seedling pearl.
No need I gave. When, later, Luna shed
Her ninth full splendor, then a shivering pain
Gnawed its full course through my being, throbbing
brain.
The Vulcan's axe in mercy clove my head,
And down those sprays, full panicked, this girl,
That very day
I fed the hungry brat
With golden spoon.
But say!
For the love of Mars, what matter, June!
And what's laughing at? M. V. K.

WHEN one has chatted with a gentlemanly
and lost both legs while engaged in the gentle art
of bombing a German dug-out, one is likely to be im-
patient with the earnest persons who wish to deprive
the soldier of his eleganza.
IN WHICH A MEMBER OF THE GREATEST DE-
LIBERATIVE BODY IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM
MAKES A PROFOUND LITERARY DISCOV-
ERY, AND UNCOVERS A RARE EDITION.
[From the scientific Congressional Record.]
MR. PHELAN.—Mr. President, I recall the lines of
Goldsmith:
The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed today,
Had he thy reason would he skip and play:
Pleased to the last, he crops the flowery food,
And licks the hands just raised to spill his blood.
IT is unlawful to go near the water in Glencoe
without a bathing suit between 7 a. m. and sunset.
The park board has installed a big light at the
beach. Come up after sunset.
Gentle hint to Mr. Moore.
[From the Madison Journal-Gazette.]
Lost—On street car Friday night at Peterson
Park, ladies' dark blue serge suit coat, lined with
light colored satin. Mrs. Oda Moore has worn it
so long everybody knows it. Will you please
call phone RE. Will pay you for your trouble.
—Mrs. Oda Moore.

"PHILOSOPHY" is to be recovered to the race, in
Mr. John Dewey's opening chapter.
Just as the race was congratulating itself that it
had got rid of philosophy.
ANOTHER GERMAN PLOT.
Sir: In Tripoli, La., a mysterious stranger called
at a lumber yard and asked for prices on timbers.
Being quizzed as to his occupation he brassyly
boasted: "I travel too to country upstating wind-
mills." The annoying feature of this is that the
lumberman—a member of the legislature—has not re-
ported the plot to our state board of defense.

ALTHOUGH there are a number of whimsical
weather, whether, whether, whether, whether, whether,
and, and, and, whether, whether, whether, whether,
recognizes only "together." As Calverley signed—
"O if billows and pillows and hours and frowns,
And all the brave rimes of an older day,
Could be furled together, this genial weather,
And carried, or carried on "wafers," away,
Nor ever again trotted out—ah, me!
How much fewer volumes of verse there'd be."

WRITES the Erwin Grear Automobile company
(Everything for the Ford): "It will cost you less to
equip your car with Minute wheels," etc. It is, then,
a can.
TAKING a Dip in the Sabars.
Digging your bathing suit out of the moth balls.
Ransacking closets for old tennis shoes.
Inviting Ernie to go along.
Slipping into bathrobe and sneaking down front
stairs.
Dodging the Tompkins, who are entertaining
friends from Philadelphia.
Stopping at the drug store for bag of makhis.
Singing your eyebrows on the gas lighter.
Watching a pair of boot brothers wig-wagging two
jacks in a fliver.
Counting the colors in the corpulent brunettes
Kellerman.
Feeling water with tip of big toe.
Wishing you could crawl like the blonde Venus in
the blue cap.
Holding your breath and ducking in up to your
neck.
Climbing up on the pier and watching the old lady
scrub her French peddle.
Hiking home to dress for dinner. O. B. W.

"MAY I not send you and the men this line of
warm appreciation."—Mr. Wilson to Mr. Pulitzer.
The flowery may.
WHERE GADDEERS RISE EARLY.
Sir: In the "hotel" at New Stratville, O., is the
sign: "Rooms 30 cents, in advance. If I find you
here in the morning, 75 cents." Gaddeers 13.
"HE was reported to be sub-conscious at 1
o'clock."—Greenview, Mich., Call.
So they called in a Freudian.

JUBILEE.
The I'm a blushing virgin, beside a mossy stone,
I want to rise and holler in my most emphatic tone,
Because last eve I noticed that a little song of mine,
To boost Allied recruiting, had been lifted from the
Lies.
I burnt the buttons off my vest, I bought a larger hat,
I trail around a-prancing like a healthy Cheviot cat.
I bust the 44 along so fast I'm sure I'll get a fine,
But I don't care a whoop since I've been lifted from the
Lies.
Poon-poon, Voo, Poon-poon! poon, Dot Blaise! poon-
poo, Voo, Poon-poon! poon, Dot Blaise! poon-
poo, Voo, Poon-poon, even Ring, ain't got a
thing on me!
But still a modest, shrinking flower-like Dismore
Honest—A pine.
Oh, hain't Oh, Andy! Lookies! I've been lifted from the
Lies! Doc.
"PLEASE," writes an Myria, O. man to Successful
Farming, "please do not send me any of your nature to
Mr. —, as he died some few months ago."

CONVULSING.
[From the Daily Ill. Outing.]
Wanted—Pony and cart. Pony must be very
gentle. Will trade automobile for same if de-
sired. Apply to Ed Hill and Joe Glynn, care St.
Mary's Infirmary.
APPROPRIATELY, the St. Paul Pioneer Press
carries the line, "The World of Amusement and Mov-
ing Pictures."

SEVENTEEN LOQUUT.
I cannot wear my last year's pants,
My legs have grown too long!
And now, when I would lead the dance,
I cannot wear my last year's pants,
What fiendish trick of adverse chance
Has done to me this wrong!
I cannot wear my last year's pants,
My legs have grown too long. W. W. E.

"WE have," writes a soldier in camp at Cairo, Ill.,
a nice Y. M. C. A. equipped with a phonograph,
guitar, and accordion." Leaving nothing to be de-
sired.
"As the poet says, 'Come on in, in the water's fine,'"
—Sons of St. George Herald.
Was it Kaito or Shelley?
Place for Terry!
Sir: Does Mr. Vant Yorty of Oakbrook get a look
in?
T. R.
"WHY," says C. E. C., "wouldn't this be a good
song title: 'They Are Wearing Them Higher in
Scotland!'"

THE inspired comp on the Waterloo, Ia., Courier:
"Fair and continued war tonight and Saturday."
THE idea of too many people is to make the world
safe for hypocrisy. M. L. T.

How to Keep Well.
By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if
matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space
will permit the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered,
subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is
enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual dis-
eases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

HAY FEVER AND THE ARMY.
THE United States public health ser-
vice made a survey of hay fever in
Louisiana. They found that al-
most 1 per cent of the population
is subject to the disease. Louisiana is
below the hay fever belt. It is generally
agreed that Louisiana has less of the
disease than the parts of the country
to the north. Based on these figures
Dr. Schuppenger says that an army
of 100,000 will have 6,000 hay fever suf-
fers in its ranks. These 6,000 men will
not be of much service during two
months of the year.

Spring and summer hay fever are
due to grass pollen. The pollen grains
are small and light and are blown
and wind seldom carries them more than a
mile. If the grass and weeds are kept cut
to a height of less than one foot in
army camps and for a certain distance
around them some of the men will be
spared this form of hay fever.

In the south and east most of the
antifungal hay fever is due to the pollen
from ragweed. In the Pacific and
Rocky Mountain states sage pollen is
the principal cause. The pollen from
these weeds is large and heavy and is
blown more than twelve miles an hour is
able to carry them more than five
miles. Protecting the soldiers against
autumnal hay fever in these districts
will prove more difficult.

It is to be remembered that three
other factors are to be taken into con-
sideration. Individuals differ in their
susceptibility to pollen. So important is
this point that many persons hold that
hay fever is a nervous and hysterical
disease. It is a nervous and hysterical
disease. Hay fever subjects in this
group are eased, with the hys-
terics, hypochondriacs, and other groups
of the near insane. There is a treat-
ment of hay fever based on this hy-
pothesis.

The dose is a factor in determining
the effect of pollen. Some people do not
succeed until the number of grains in
a measured quantity of air is counted
down to a certain point. The practical meaning of all
this is that even if all of the weeds
and grass are not kept down good is
accomplished by partial efforts to con-
trol them.

There is a very good ground for
thinking that persons who are subject
to hay fever are not fully supplied with
lime. Based on this theory an effort
at saturation with lime is made. The
ordinary method of giving it is as fol-
lows:
Calcium chloride crystals, 2 ounces.
Distilled water to make 1 pint.
Dose—1 teaspoonful after each meal.

Calcium chloride anhydrous, 2 ounces.
Distilled water to make 1 pint.
Dose—1 teaspoonful after each meal.
Dose—1 teaspoonful to begin this treatment
before the attack comes on and to con-
tinue it for weeks. Some persons add
the lime solution to dough and bake it
into bread.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY
[Copyright, 1917, by The Hearst Press.]
THE bounding of Lord Hardings in
connection with the altogether ap-
palling revelations of the parlia-
mentary commission appointed to
investigate the mismanagement of the
first year of the campaign in Mesopotamia
has brought to light for the first
time the fact that in 1915 conditions in
India were grave indeed.
It may be recalled that in the autumn
of 1915 news of the outbreak of re-
bellion on this side of the Atlantic from most
reliable sources, but was followed by an
indignant official denial from London.
That this denial was worthless is shown
by the fact that the rebellion broke out in
a speech delivered by him in the house
of lords on the 3d of this month he declared
that the internal situation in India during
the spring, summer, and autumn of
1915 was most grave, owing to distur-
bances and riots.

Lord Hardings added that "It is un-
necessary to say much more of the con-
sequences at Delhi, Lahore, and else-
where, and of the effects made by the
rebellion on the Indian troops. But the
disturbances caused by the return in the
spring of that year to India from Cana-
da, and especially from the United
States, were of a most serious nature."
Lord Hardings received the rare re-
ward of the Order of the Garter it was
because King George at any rate knew
and recognized that he was largely, if
not mainly, indebted to Hardings for
his retention of the sovereignty of that
vast and distant dependency which, with
its 300,000,000 of population, is the prin-
ciple source of grandeur and of wealth
of the vast British empire.

When one is called upon as viceroy to
administer with a certain amount of
autonomy a province of a population
of 300,000,000 and of a country
greater in area than Europe one is
obliged to depend in a measure on tried
and experienced subordinates. A viceroy
cannot give his attention to every detail.
He has to remain content with retaining
control and supervision of the whole.
It is therefore unjust to lay at his door
all the blame for the scandals of the
early part of the Mesopotamian cam-
paign.

It was a campaign that was ordered
in the first place from England, after the
Indian war department had been de-
manded of his best troops and all nearly
all its available material of war kind and
another for service at the front in
France. It was handicapped, moreover,
by the fact that Lord Kitchener's suc-
cessors in the command in chief of the
forces in India had been promoted by
personal jealousy and animosity to unde-
nearly all that he had done to place
India in a state of military efficiency.
They had been aided and abetted by
Kitchener's principal adversary, Lord
Nicholson, who, without any excep-
tion to his record, had been elevated to
the post of field marshal by his close
friend and associate, Lord Hardings,
when the latter was minister of war,
Nicholson having been sent out to India
at the head of a commission, after the
departure of Kitchener, to revise and
modify all Kitchener's elaborate ar-
rangements on the place of command.

It is perfectly true that the revelation
of conditions at the rear of the
Mesopotamian campaign are so appal-
ing as to make man's blood boil, the
medical details in particular being so
terrible that they cannot be printed in
the newspapers, although contained in
the parliamentary report of the commis-
sion. But it is most unjust to make
Lord Hardings the scapegoat of the at-
tack, just because he happened to be
viceroy of India, established at a dis-
tance of more than 3,000 miles from
where the campaign was in progress.

That the subordinate officers at fault,
in particular Gen. Sir John Nixon, the
then commanding officer of the expedi-
tion, and the lack of the medical ser-
vice, are worthy of most severe punish-
ment for the untold sufferings and loss
of life for which they are immediately
responsible, no one will deny.

It is only fair to Lord Hardings that
this should be widely known. In order
to explain that he had other things to
attend to as viceroy besides the Mesopotamian
campaign. It has now at
length been revealed to the public that

"JUST CARRY THAT GRIP, TOO"
(From the New York Evening Post.)



**The Legal Friend
of the People.**

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

**PROBABLY CAN ENFORCE
CONTRACT.**
Chicago, July 29.—[To the Legal
Friend of the People.]—We moved into
a flat in a four flat building May 1,
signing a lease for one year. We also
signed an agreement to take care of
the dining and keep the rest of the
flat in good repair. We were to receive \$15
a month.

The man from whom we rented the
building has lost it, and the man who
has the mortgage has requested us
to move, stating that our lease and
contract are void, and that we have
no agreement with us. They wish to
get some one to take care of all janitor
work, which we are unable to do.
Can they give us notice to move or
can we hold them to lease and con-
tract?
G. O. A.

It appears to be the case, your ques-
tion was to be fully performed within one
year from its date it is valid even though
not in writing and the second mortgage
cannot put you out unless he has de-
closed before the date of your agreement.
Unless other facts are involved you can
hold them to the contract.
TRINITY LAW DEPARTMENT.

**LEGAL OBLIGATIONS AND THE
DEATH.**
Chicago, July 29.—[To the Legal
Friend of the People.]—A man called
into the national army to be held to
a lease on business property? Under the
circumstances, can a third party claiming
the lease as a guarantor be held liable?
DANIEL.

2. Yes, under present law.
3. Yes, TRINITY LAW DEPARTMENT.
RAISING THE REEF.
Chicago, July 29.—[To the Legal
Friend of the People.]—Will you kindly
inform me if a landlord must give a
written notice when raising the reef? I
had verbal assurance that rent would
not be raised.
J. H. S.

It is "from notice to quit," but such
notice need not be in writing.
TRINITY LAW DEPARTMENT.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

**STATE REGULATION OF
RAILWAYS.**
Chicago, July 27.—[Editor of The
Tribune.]—Your editorial of July 25, entitled
"Help the Railroads," and relating to
the proper loading of cars in order to
get the highest use of them, served me
as a warrant for citing a single example
of how very sorely in need of help in
this respect the railroads are. It would
probably be more exact to say that it is
the nation which is in sore need.

I call attention to the fact that just
now, when newspapers make the Tribu-
ne and forwarding shippers and business
men are making every exertion to in-
crease the usefulness of the railway
equipment of the country, the public
utilities commission of the state of Kan-
sas has refused the application of the
carriers for leave to advance the mini-
mum rate of four and one-half cents
per carload of four and one-half cents
products from 24,000 to 40,000 pounds.
In the Western advance case of 1913
the interstate commerce commission per-
mitted an advance of this minimum to
40,000 pounds on interstate shipments of
certain commodities. This advance was
throughout the states of Illinois, Wis-
consin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South
Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Kan-
sas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana,
Texas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. But
in the state of Kansas the carriers have not
been able to secure like advances; and
this is called to your attention as an il-
lustration of the impossibility in practice
of getting anywhere with transportation
in this country as long as states are thus
able to block the way. Even the load of
40,000 pounds, which the commission in
the western advance case authorized the
carriers to require for interstate move-
ment, is really only half a load, for it
was during the trial that the carriers
that four and one-half cents products for
export load from 70,000 to 80,000 pounds.
In the interest of efficiency the carriers
have increased the power of their loco-
motives and the carrying capacity of
their cars, but their efforts have not been
backed by the loading of politicians on
state commissions to the selfishness of
shippers, who insist upon the privilege,
at the expense of the commercial and
industrial interests of the United States,
of buying only a third of a load of four
at a time.

Let me show to you what little loads
the different states mentioned compel
the carriers to transport in their large
cars, notwithstanding that the interstate
commerce commission has held that a
load of at least 40,000 pounds should be
required for interstate shipments trav-
ersing those states:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Illinois | 24,000 |
| Wisconsin | 24,000 |
| Minnesota | 24,000 |
| South Dakota | 24,000 |
| Nebraska | 24,000 |
| Iowa | 24,000 |
| Kansas | 24,000 |
| Missouri (four products) | 24,000 |
| Missouri (other products) | 24,000 |
| Oklahoma | 24,000 |
| Arkansas | 24,000 |
| Colorado | 24,000 |
| New Mexico | 24,000 |

(When it is considered that the average
equipment of today will carry about
80,000 and most of it 60,000 pounds
and over, the minimum of 24,000 pounds
which the state of Kansas refuses to ad-
vance is nothing less than an outrage
upon shippers, a gross discrimination
against shippers furnishing large loads,
and in this time of war such an "aid
and comfort" to the enemy as to be really
treasonable.)
Wisconsin allowed an advance to 40,
000 pounds the other day, and recently

\$60,000 IS
TO GET \$30
CAMPAIGN

Congressional
Expose May
Brand New

Washington, D. C., July 29.—A complete investigation of the campaign of the
Republican party in the House of Representatives
probably will be made before the session
commences in September. The investigation
will be made by the House of Representatives
and the Senate. The investigation will be
made by the House of Representatives and the
Senate. The investigation will be made by the
House of Representatives and the Senate.

Woods May Be
While there was no evidence of any irregularity in the
committee or of any of its members, the
committee will be called upon to report on
the charges of corruption or
misconduct. The committee will be called upon
to report on the charges of corruption or
misconduct. The committee will be called upon
to report on the charges of corruption or
misconduct.

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NO PEACE WHILE MONARCHS RULE, LANSING SAYS

U. S. Wars for Own Safety, He Tells Officers in Training.

Madison, N. Y., July 29.—In a speech here tonight before 2,000 members of the officers' reserve corps, Secretary of State Robert Lansing, emphasizing the peril of German imperialism to the United States and the world, declared his belief that the German people would not cast off the yoke of autocracy "until the physical might of the united democracies of the world has destroyed forever the evil ambitions of the military rulers of Germany." That, he added, is the only way to restore the peace of the world.

"Were every people on earth able to express their will there would be no war of aggression," he said, "and if there were no wars of aggression there would be no wars and lasting peace would come to this earth. The only way that a people can express their will is through a democratic institution. Therefore, when the world is made safe for democracy, when that great principle prevails, universal peace will be an accomplished fact."

Must Out Autocracy.
"No nation of people will be fit more than the United States when that time comes. But it has not yet come. A great people, ruled in thought and action as well as in deed, by the most sinister government of modern times, is straining every nerve to supplant democracy by the autocracy which they have been taught to worship."

"When will the German people awaken to the truth? When will they arise in their might and cast off the yoke and become their own masters?"

"I fear that it will not be until the physical might of the united democracies of the world have destroyed forever the evil ambitions of the military rulers of Germany in liberty triumph over its autocracy."

Mr. Lansing sought to drive home to the student officers the righteousness of the cause for which they had volunteered to go to France and fight, asserting that America would win "because our cause is the cause of justice and of right and of humanity."

"The immediate cause of our war with Germany—the breaking of her promise as to indiscriminate submarine warfare—has a far deeper meaning," he said, "a meaning which has been growing more evident as the war has progressed and which needs but this act of perfidy to bring it home to all thinking Americans. The evil character of the German government is laid bare before the world."

"We know now that that government is inspired by the ambition which denies man human liberty, and that to gain it it does not hesitate to break faith, to violate the most sacred rights, to perpetrate intolerable acts of inhumanity."

Another German Trick.
"It needed but the words reported to have been uttered in the German chancellor to complete the picture of the character of his government when he announced that the only reason why the intensified submarine campaign was delayed until February last was that sufficient submarines could not be built before that time to make the attack on commerce efficient."

"Do you realize that this means, if it means anything, the promise to refrain from brutal submarine warfare, which Germany had made to the United States, was never intended to be kept; that they were only made in order to gain time in which to build more submarines, and that when the time came to act the German promises were unhesitatingly torn to pieces like other scraps of paper?"

"It is this disclosure of the character of the imperial German government which is the underlying cause of our entry into the war."

Future of U. S. at Stake.
Asserting that the future of the United States is at stake, Secretary Lansing said that "if any of you have the idea that we are fighting others' battles and not our own the sooner he gets away from that idea the better it will be for him, the better it will be for all of us."

Answering those who, he said, might think it impossible that Germany would attack the United States if she won the war, Mr. Lansing cited the fact that Germany has been guilty of which were thought "improbable, yes, impossible" before the war—violation of treaties, the crimes of murder, extortion, and vandalism in Belgium and France; submarine brutality and bomb dropping on cities.

"Yet, God help us, these things have come to pass," he exclaimed, "and from crosses have been awarded the perpetrators."

Much More to Tell.
"But there is more, far more," he continued. "Some day I hope the whole tale may be told. It will be an astounding tale, indeed. But enough has been told that there is no shadow of a doubt as to the character of Germany's rulers, of their amazing ambition for world empire, and of their intense hatred for democracy."

Mr. Lansing, who is spending a vacation at Henderson Harbor, N. Y., expects to return to Washington next Saturday.

CAMPS DESERTED

National Guardsmen Given Day's Leave. Week of Heavy Work Ahead.

"They went to church," said Col. Milton J. Foreman of the Second artillery in telling yesterday how the members of his regiment, formerly the First cavalry, spent their first Sunday in camp. Then he added: "I trust they did."

He was sitting in the shade of his tent near the foot of Chicago Avenue, his army coat was off and he was reading Sentinels here and yonder. Patrols of the company strayed around him and small groups of visitors passed in search of friends or relatives.

"My boys," he continued, "went home or went to church or went to see their sweethearts today, as pleased them. All of them were given leaves of absence, except those who were guarding the camp. 'Tired' soon I won't be able to let them go home."

Judge Landis, leisurely inspecting everything around him as he came, appeared at the end of the parade. He shook Col. Foreman's hand.

"The finest I ever saw, this camp," the judge exclaimed. "Absolutely ideal and cool enough for me to want to stay here myself."

"We've got shower baths," exclaimed the colonel proudly. "There are fourteen of them. And every street has running water."

Hard work starts in the camp today—drills, maneuvers, and the school for

officers. Every soldier was expected back last night.

Leaves of absence were given the men of the Second and Seventh regiments who are at their armories receiving instructions to move to mobilization camps.

Col. Daniel M. Moriarty of the Seventh, spent the greater part of the day in his office at the armory. Drills are to start at 8:30 this morning and continue for three hours. Late in the afternoon and in the evening classes of instruction will be held for the commissioned and noncommissioned officers.

Company M of the Second regiment returned from Hol. duty at East St. Louis at night. Major Philip Gerald, who commanded the troops, said that all of them are in perfect condition and ready to start for the mobilization camp.

The army on Madison street was visited during the day by relatives and friends of the men unable to leave. Medical examinations will continue through the week.

The Eighth regiment, led by Col. Franklin D. Smith, attended a baseball game between the American Giants and the Texas All-Stars, at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. Whoops of joy arose from them as Col. Smith stepped into the pitcher's box to throw the first ball.

Medical examinations continued throughout the day, as did drills for the new recruits.

ABILITY TO PAY BASIS OF HOUSE WARTAX BILL

Committee May Raise Two of Five Billions by Bonds.

Washington, D. C., July 29.—Tax burdens of the poor must not be materially increased in order to carry the war until July 1, 1918, Majority Leader Kitchin, chairman of the house ways and means committee, declares.

Ability to pay should be the only standard upon which the tax should be assessed, Mr. Kitchin will insist, and he believes the tax on incomes already contemplated placed as large a burden on the poor man as he can stand.

The first and largest advance, he argues, should be made, therefore, in normal income and excess profits taxes.

If the tax bill now pending will provide sufficient funds to meet expenses until some time early next year, as administration leaders say, Mr. Kitchin believes congress should not draft a new tax measure before next session. He will confer on that point with Secretary McAdoo, however, before he takes up the situation formally with his committee.

Democratic Tax the Only Way.
"This is a war for democracy, we insist, and hence the expenses should be met by a democratic tax," Mr. Kitchin said tonight. "The only possible way to levy a democratic tax is to base it strictly upon ability to pay."

"We are taking young men of military age into the army without consulting their wishes and asking them to make the greatest sacrifice. Often times they will be forced to give up their business and always their earning capacities for their government. Then in addition to that we force them to risk their lives. When a man has given up his business and risked his life he comes near making a 100 per cent sacrifice."

"I intend that the men who can pay money shall pay. I want the man who comes home with an empty sleeve to feel that the congress which sent him away has not favored the great war who stayed at home."

Will Oppose Senate Measure.
Members of the ways and means committee are undecided as to what portions of the required \$5,000,000,000 should be raised by taxation and by bonds. A general feeling appears to prevail on both sides of the capital, however, that at least \$2,000,000,000 should be raised by taxation. Democratic house leaders deny vigorously that they favor ruinous taxes on any big business enterprises.

In the connection strong arguments for delaying the framing of a new revenue bill are being advanced.

U. S. READY TO END STRIKE IF NEED BE

Washington, D. C., July 29.—[Special.]—The administration will take drastic action to end the switchmen's strike in Chicago if it becomes apparent in the next two or three days that the interruption to transportation is causing a serious tieup in any plant producing war munitions for the government.

"We are hoping that a sufficient number of men can be kept at work to assure practically uninterrupted transportation of war supplies," said an administration official tonight.

"If, however, this hope is not realized it will be necessary for the government to intervene in no uncertain manner in order to keep moving the cars carrying material to the munition plants and war supplies of all kinds to the seaboard."

"What action the government will take I would not pretend to say now, but if the strike causes any serious upsetting of the war supply program it will be imperative for the administration to act decisively without delay."

RAILROADS FORTIFIED.
If no amicable settlement can be arranged, the railroads are now amply fortified for a long strike, it was reported. Carloads of new men arrived in Chicago and were put in the places of the strikers, and by Thursday, strike or no strike, operation of trains will again be normal, the managers declare.

It was estimated by James Connors, local head of the Switchmen's Union of America, that near 60 per cent of the switchmen in the Chicago switching district are staying in or are back in their jobs.

"There have been no desertions in the ranks of the union," he said. The members know they are in a fight for the union's life, and that they belong to the real home side organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Violence Marks Day.
Violence, including at least one attempt to wreck trains, occurred in connection with the second day of the switchmen's strike.

The first case of such tactics on the part of strikers, or strike sympathizers, occurred in the morning in the Glen

WRECK, GUNS, ON SECOND DAY OF RAIL STRIKE

Derailed Train Ties Up C. and A. Yards for Hours.

(Continued from first page.)

A number of things that must be considered before negotiations can be entered into.

"The plan of settlement submitted is far from satisfactory. Whether another one on which both sides can get together will be worked out in the next day or two is an open question."

At one stage of the meeting George W. W. Hanger, representative of the government board of mediation and conciliation, whose appeal to the strikers, leaders to "display their patriotism by agreeing to mediate," proved unavailing on Saturday, was called in and the situation explained to him.

"I am unable to divulge what was said or what future action I may take," he said on leaving the meeting. "I have been pledged not to say anything about it."

SECURITY MAINTAINED.
Strict security was maintained by the railroad managers, as to the terms of the plan of settlement presented to them, and these were not divulged by the brotherhood chiefs. It was reported, however, that the union heads had put into the terms more than they felt would be granted, hoping thereby to gain certain of the points that the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen especially wants.

"By stepping out of their jobs the switchmen automatically lost their seniority rights, and that is a point to be considered," said one railroad official.

"Another big point is the rights of the 1,500 members of the Switchmen's Union of North America, who loyally remained at work, and whose right to work was the chief cause of the brotherhood switchmen going on strike. There are also the 1,500 nonunion switchmen to be considered."

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yards of the Chicago and Alton railroad at Summit, where seven heavily loaded coal cars were derailed after an attempt had been made to move them from the yards.

This derailed traffic in a large portion of the yards for about six hours. According to a statement made by a railroad official, investigation of the derailed cars showed beyond doubt that a switch had been thrown while the train of cars was passing over it.

Locomotive Derailed.
A short while afterward the engine of a train of empty coaches on the same railroad was derailed within fifteen feet of the bridge crossing the south branch of the river at Ashland and Asher avenues. Whether this was due to a defective switch or a deliberate attempt to throw the train into the river was made the subject of an inquiry last night.

Shooting in connection with the strike occurred during the early morning hours in the Alton's yards at Harrison street. While working in the yards, a switchman belonging to the Switchmen's Union of North America, the organization which refused to strike with the 3,000 Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen switchmen, was made a target for bricks hurled by four men from the yards who buried the tracks. One of the four then fired several shots. It was declared by James B. Connors, vice-president of the union.

Police Capture Two.
The fulling was replied to by the revolver of a night watchman. Police hearing the shots gave chase to the four men and captured two. They were taken to the Maxwell street station, where one of them was identified as a member of the B. of R. T.

Another case of violence reported was in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul yards at Oakwood. There a number of the switchmen's union were told to get out of the yard at once, if they knew what was best for them.

In the meantime former Judge W. B. Chambers of the federal bench by declaration that a telegram he sent to Secretary Wilson of the department of labor at Washington stating that unless their demands for an increase in wages of approximately 30 per cent are met a general strike of shop workers employed by the company will be called Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock.

While only 2,500 men would be affected in a walkout of Chicago and Alton switchmen, it was stated tonight by their leaders that 25,000 men in the south-eastern district will quit work unless the pay increase is allowed.

This would include shopmen employed by the Norfolk and Western, the Southern, and the Virginia railroad companies, it was said.

New Lutheran Church Cornerstone Is Laid
The cornerstone of the new Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Lament and Burial service was held yesterday.

Woven Names and Initials

Especially for Enlisted Men

Only one who has experienced the inconvenience of having clothes mixed in laundering can realize the comfort of knowing one's name is on every piece.

Also for boys and girls going away to school. Orders should be placed at once, to insure speedy delivery. The marking may be done in red or blue on white ground, choice of script or block letters.

Third Floor, South Room.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO

During August This Store Will Close Saturdays at One O'Clock.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO

INTERIOR DECORATIONS & FURNISHINGS

The August Sale of FURNITURE Begins Wednesday

\$500,000 worth of fine Furniture at low prices. The Furniture is on exhibition now, and may be selected today or tomorrow—to be delivered in August.

Bedroom Furniture, Ninth Floor, Wabash Avenue.
Dining Room Furniture, Eighth Floor, Wabash Avenue.
Living Room and Library Furniture, Eighth Floor, State Street.
Summer Furniture, Eighth Floor, State Street.

NOTICE

RETAIL GROCERS are hereby notified that

Steele-Wedeles Co.

has been appointed Selling Agent to the trade for the "All year-round Soft Drink"

Berg

ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Lane Bryant, Specialists in Smart Clothes For Stout Women

And Figures Hard to Fit

The specialty house which carries, IN STOCK, sizes up to 40 bust. Every woman, slim or stout, short or long waisted, can be comfortably fitted in special Lane Bryant designs.

Clearance Sale Continues

Women who appreciate bargains must not miss the reductions on all Dresses, Waists, Suits, Coats, Separates, Skirts, etc., that remain in stock. REGULAR, EXTRA SIZE AND MATERNITY GARMENTS included.

Sizes, 16 Years to 50 Bust

Lane Bryant

17 N. State 9th Floor Stevens Bldg. 16 N. Wabash CHICAGO

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DRAFT BOARD TOMORROW START

Final Instructions, Cal Exempt Appeal

Final Instructions, Cal Exempt Appeal

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DRAFT BOARDS TOMORROW TO START BIG TASK

Final Instructions for Local Exemption and Appeal Made.

Final instructions to both the local exemption and appeal boards will be given tomorrow at meetings to be held at the Hotel La Salle.

The boards will then return to their headquarters and settle down to the big task of certifying Chicago's quota of fighting men.

The three district appeal boards assigned to the Chicago and northern Illinois districts will meet at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The eighty-six local boards have been asked by George Bolling, secretary of the organization, to meet tomorrow night for the final talk before diving into the big work.

Mr. M. C. Campbell of Canton, representing the Federal Reserve Bank, is expected here to address both meetings and to answer all questions arising from a failure to interpret the many rules laid down in the general regulations issued by the war department.

Aim at Uniformity.

At these meetings it is expected all differences of opinion will be cleared up, and when the boards buckle down to work the following day there is hope that a uniformity of method will prevail among the entire eighty-six boards, so the work of the appeal boards will be simplified and expedited.

There has been a slipup somewhere between Washington and Adjt. Gen. Dickson's office in the matter of getting the master lists into the hands of the local boards.

It has been officially announced for two or three days that the official lists were in the mails in Illinois or in the hands of the local boards. Most of the boards have received their lists, but it developed yesterday that some of the Chicago boards are yet awaiting their official mail from Washington and the adjutant general. They have gone ahead, however, who lists they have been able to secure from other officials, and have got their numbers arranged for mailing out the notices to the registrants.

Report No More to Be Made.

No further resignations of board members are anticipated now, and as soon as President Wilson fills the two vacancies in the Forty-second district the machinery will be complete and no further moves will be looked for.

The resignations of Dr. Russell R. Hane and Walter A. Amberg from the Forty-second district board probably will be accepted by President Wilson. It was announced in Washington last night.

The president will not try to force any board member to serve against his will. He desires patriotic and sincere men, and every board member, and those who have volunteered, go being released from their obligations to aid the nation in this manner at the present time will be accommodated, according to the Washington advice.

Alarms Given as Reason.

Both the resigning members insist they are not actuated by any pro-German sentiment. Both say they are Americans and that they were born in this country.

Dr. Hane declared he could not send the sons of "weeping mothers" into the trenches of Europe so long as the government has done nothing to force the aliens into the war service somewhere. He said that of the total registration in his district of 3,708, about 60 per cent, or 2,250 are aliens.

Alarms in this district are defiant and beautiful of the fact that they do not have to serve the nation that protects them," Dr. Hane was quoted as saying. "Feeling in the district is running high and something must be done."

Up to Congress.

County Judge Thomas F. Scully returned from Washington yesterday, but brought no glad tidings for those who were hoping the government would do something to clear up the resident alien situation. He said the question was entirely up to congress, and there was no hope that provision ultimately would be made for putting the aliens in the service somewhere.

It is meantime the local boards will have to get along the best way they can, and automatically exempt all persons who are aliens that they are resident in this country.

Make Himself at Home.

John J. 708 North May street, a resident alien in the basement of a building, is the basement of a building.

WHEN you paint your property this season you'll do it for 4 reasons—

1. Protection;
2. Good Looks;
3. Durability;
4. Economy.

There's a lot of paint that will give you a little 1 and 2, but without 3; so there is no 4. All you have to do to get all 4 in 1 is to go to any Devoe dealer and ask for Devoe Lead-and-Zinc Paint. It's absolutely pure; it takes "fewer gallons," it will wear longest.

DEVOE

1616 W. Lake St., near State

Draft Boards Must Increase Quotas; New Wedding Rush On

(ST. A. STAFF CORRESPONDENT)

Washington, D. C., July 29. (Special)—As a result of indications of the probable high percentage of exemptions, local exemption boards, it was predicted today, will be compelled to call for an additional 200 per cent of their quotas in addition to the 200 per cent already summoned.

The first call for physical examination for the national draft army has been sent out from nearly every board. The master lists reached the western sections Friday and Saturday.

The instructions to each local board to call 200 per cent of its quota, or twice as many men for examination as its quota called for, it is explained, was merely an experiment and was not intended to indicate the number of men that ought to suffice for securing the quota required.

Can Use Own Discretion.

As soon as it becomes evident that the 200 per cent is not going to furnish enough men, an officer will today, "the boards will, in their discretion, call for other men in order until they have obtained enough men for service. They will not wait orders from Washington before proceeding to the next call of men for examination. They can, if they wish, examine the men who would come within the next several calls or 'classes,' and in this way set the minds of the men at rest by pointing out those who would not be accepted for physical reasons."

About four times the number of men required in the quotas will be called by boards in average communities over the country. This prediction was made today on only imperfect returns coming in from various sections. The actual physical examinations of the men begin in most parts of the country early this week.

By the end of the week most of the boards will have a file of exemption notices showing how many men intend to ask excuse from service. By that time the boards will know more definitely the approximate number of men it will be necessary to summon.

Class Watch on Weddings.

The large number of marriages that have taken place in the last few days, following an announcement from officials here that the law provides for the exemption of all supporters of dependents, is expected to have some effect on the number of men it will be necessary to call.

The percentage of eligibles who have married in the last few days has not been great, in comparison with the 6,000,000 men registered, but the fact that the class who took this step were principally men whose numbers were at the head of the list may cause the local boards to extend their calls much farther down the list of eligibles.

Officials here have noticed the big rush to marry within the last few days by those who apparently intend to escape the draft, but so far have expressed no belief that the law can be interpreted in any way that will take the protection of skirts away from the men, married since the lottery any more than it can be interpreted in such a way as to take the bread winners from other families.

Married Men May Serve.

The question of which married men must serve and which are to be exempted will be up to the local boards. The law at present gives men having dependent wives the right to claim a discharge on the ground that the wife is entitled to the support of her husband.

Officials today pointed out this much definitely. "Any man who is dependent on his wife for support, or any man whose wife supports herself, or any man who supports his wife through rent, interest or other income not directly the result of his present labor cannot hope to gain exemption or discharge on the ground of being a married man."

The personal privileges of the man or his wife in the matter are not to be considered at all, and unless he can prove that his wife depends directly on his labor for support, whether he was married yesterday or five years ago, he will be accepted for service if found to be otherwise fit.

Police Surgeon Explains Row With Detective

Dr. T. M. Leahy, ambulance surgeon at the East Chicago Avenue police station and a lieutenant in the medical reserve corps, who was associated last Friday night by Detective Sergeant Stanley Lavick of the West Chicago Avenue station, in a statement yesterday said the detective's attack was utterly unjustified.

Dr. Leahy accompanied the ambulance to 612 North Green street, where he found Sophia Kornfeld had been stabbed. Lavick and several policemen in uniform were present. Dr. Leahy found upon examination that the woman was but slightly injured, as further examination at the hospital showed, and he began setting facts for his report, preparatory to ordering the woman to the county hospital.

Dr. Leahy made no reply to a string of abuse directed at him while he was taking the woman to the ambulance. The doctor says this so-called "assault" that amounted to a hit him, but the blow was washed off by the water of the ambulance.

The doctor says Lavick justified his conduct by the statement that the woman was bleeding to death and nothing was being done to aid her. The doctor accuses the policeman of insulting his uniform of a United States army medical reserve officer, but Lavick denies the charge.

Student Flyer Seized

as Speeder in Boul Mich.

R. E. Townes was arrested yesterday by Motorcycle Policemen Peter Smith and John J. 708 North May street, a resident alien in the basement of a building.

for driving forty miles an hour in Michigan boulevard in an automobile. Townes is 21 years old. At the South Clark street station he said he was an aviator at the government training school at Dayton.

15 MEN IN A PARK CARAVAN; YO, HO AND A KEG O' BEER

Fifteen men in Frank Novak's caravan of beady brew-yo-ho, and a keg of beer!

Frank keeps a saloon at 670 West Kinzie street. But on Sundays he keeps it closed, which is an uncomfortable thought, inasmuch as it excludes his friends from their customary Sabbath libations. Frank reflected that he could take a few friends driving in his electric buggy, but then again the electric was too small. He looked about his garage and spied an ancient survey. "Well, well," the merry publican so-berly reflected, "what was I before I kept a saloon? A blacksmith, forsooth!" So Frank rigged up a coupling device, hitched the survey on behind the electric, bade his friends get aboard. Then he hoisted in a keg of cooling beer and all day yesterday they toured the shaded parks, pausing the while to shake their thirst.

DR. REED

CUSHION SHOE CO.

13 East Adams Street

Near State

Pumps

of unsurpassed style, combining to an unusual degree comfort and wearing qualities, are to be found in all the Dr. Reed models.

The slipper shown is priced at

\$6.50 per pair

The name of the maker should be on every pair.

JOHN EBBERTS, SHOE CO.

Makers of Men's and Women's Special Attention to Mail Orders

HEALTH SURVEY SHOWS INCREASE OF CONTAGIONS

Lamentable conditions have been disclosed in a number of instances which have come under the housing survey being conducted in connection with the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium under the direction of the health department, according to the week's health bulletin.

To aid in eliminating factors in producing tuberculosis, agents of the department are investigating selected areas. In one tenement eleven persons were found living in a small, dingy four room apartment in Townsend street. Five growing children were found sleeping in a small room with less than half the necessary air supply.

The bulletin of the department indicates an increase in contagious diseases of from 611 last year to 911 the same week this year. There is an increase in tuberculosis from 154 to 215, and in diphtheria from 49 to 125; whooping cough has jumped from 34 to 74. The death rate of the week has dropped from 14.7 of last year to 12 per cent this year.

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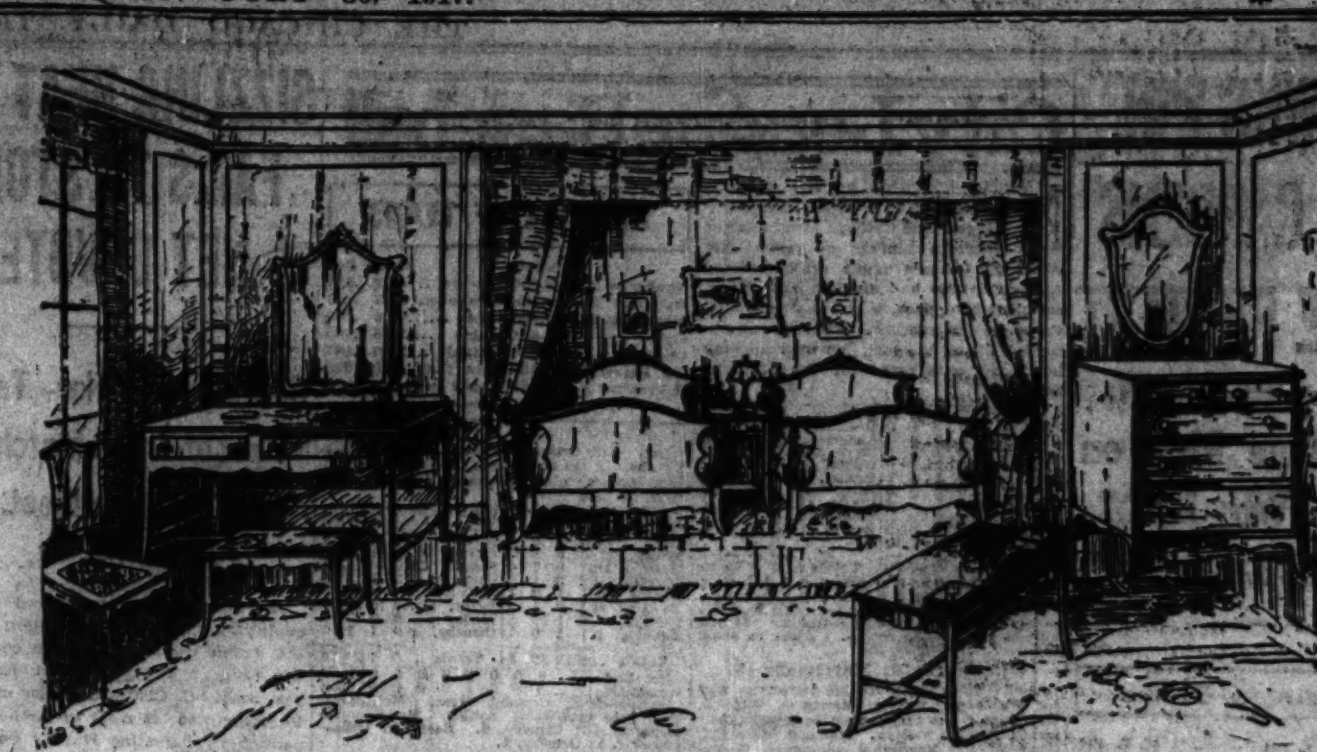
The slipper shown is priced at

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The name of the maker should be on every pair.

JOHN EBBERTS, SHOE CO.

Makers of Men's and Women's Special Attention to Mail Orders



A Hepplewhite Bedroom Set of Colby quality.

See Prices Below.

Colby's Offer Rare Values in Fine Furniture for August

The Colby Stock is ready for the August Sale, marked with the reduced prices.

Reductions from 10% to 50%

SELECTIONS MADE MONDAY AND TUESDAY MAY BE CHARGED AS AUGUST FIRST.

Every piece of furniture measures up to the Colby standard for correct design and excellent quality. There are odd pieces, complete sets and selections that make possible the entire furnishing of the home at savings that must interest every home furnisher.

WE INVITE

you to visit our store and see these very unusual August Bargains. Even if you have no immediate needs in furniture look through this interesting stock and see the many beautiful pieces we offer to thrifty buyers this month.

Those about to furnish a home will find this a real opportunity to possess furniture of Colby quality at prices well within their means.

We are as anxious to have you visit our store and acquaint yourself with Colby Values as you are to find the very best merchandise for your money.

We reserve goods for later delivery.

A Few Important Colby Bargains

\$59.00—Large size dresser—Old English design. Made of figured American walnut; a most remarkable value. Many other odd pieces for the bedroom at surprisingly low prices.

\$450.00—A Hepplewhite set, in old English, sage green enamel, cane panel beds, painted decorations; set of ten pieces offered at less than half its former value. One of many fine bedroom sets of values well worth your while.

\$263.00—Living room set consisting of davenport, large wing chair, ladies' easy chair; solid mahogany frames; upholstered and covered in fine quality \$10.00 per yard stripe mulberry velvet. Price of three pieces reduced about one-half.

\$16.75—Lacquer furniture, painted novelties, nest tables, drop leaf tables, arm chairs, tea tables, tilt tables, mirrors and beautiful novelties, that add charm to your living room, sun room and hall, values to \$45.00—Choice, \$16.75.

\$23.50—Floor lamps and table lamps, imported Chinese porcelain, Italian polychrome and various finishes in standing lamps, including black lacquer bases, values up to \$60.00. This week, \$23.50.

\$16.50—Odd silk lamp shades—values to \$50.00.

\$99.00—Large comfortable davenport cane wing and back; upholstered seat and cushions of stripe damask. Old English design. Chairs to match at \$39.00 and \$55.00.

\$37.50—High-back hand carved mahogany arm chair, upholstered seat. An imported chair of unusual quality, now offered at one-half price.

\$90.00—Breakfast room set, in walnut, with painted decorations. Set consists of sideboard, round table and four chairs. Set now half former price. All odd breakfast and sunroom pieces at clearance prices.

Colby's Made-to-Order Bedroom Furniture (Illustrated Above)

The bedroom set illustrated above is one of the most interesting Hepplewhite reproductions made today—designed and made to order for Colby's. It embodies every good feature of construction, detail and finish. A choice of hanging glass or regular dresser. Twin or full size bed, and may be had in ivory enamel, parchment enamel or antique mahogany.

Twin Beds...\$55.00 Full size Bed...\$57.50 Desk...\$36.50
Dresser...\$85.00 Chiffonier...\$69.00 Toilet Table...\$39.00

Small Pieces to Match at Special Prices.

Other values that must interest every buyer of fine furniture are:—
Louis XVI. bedroom sets at \$490.00, \$590.00, \$800.00 and \$1,350.00 per set.

Fine sideboards at \$85.00, \$150.00 and \$225.00.
Fine library tables at \$90.00, \$190.00 and \$225.00.
Louis XVI. imported drawing room sets at \$375.00 and \$750.00.

The Most Unusual Furniture Store in All America

JOHN COLBY & SONS

129 N. Wabash Ave.—On Wabash Near Randolph

The Store for Men has become the recognized center for regulation Uniforms for Officers and Men in all branches of the service.

Captivating Palm Beach Suits, \$8.50 to \$15

"Everybody" is wearing them, and for very good reason. They are cool, porous, breeze-admitting and, while strongly built, are extremely light in weight.

So instant is their appeal and so economical are they as a purchase that they have become the vogue with men of every age and in every avenue of life.

Palm Beach Suits in this store have been imbued with a touch of style that makes them particularly desirable.

Such a suit should be in every man's Summer wardrobe.

Del Beach Suits, \$15; Crashes and cool cloth, which look like woolen Suits, \$12 to \$20; Mohairs, \$15 to \$25; Pongee Silks, \$20 to \$45.

Office Coats in Alpaca, Mohairs, Serges and Silks; black blue and gray, \$5 to \$10

Specialty Clothing Section—Fourth Floor.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY, ANNEX—THE STORE FOR MEN

During August this Store will close Saturdays at one o'clock.

MAYOR'S NAME MAKES HOT DAY HOTTER AT FORT

Judge Vincent Tells First Artillery They Must Kill Germans.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 29.—(Special.)—It was Mayor Thompson's day at Fort Sheridan this afternoon. There were several incidents that gave the day its name, principal among them a speech. Former Judge William A. Vincent was the speaker. The members of the First Illinois field artillery and several hundreds of their friends were his auditors.

Judge Vincent was speaking of German-American editors when he launched into Big Bill.

"I regret that we cannot put some of our German-American editors on the firing line in the first line trenches," he said, "but far more willfully wicked and culpable than they is the mayor of a great city not thirty miles from here."

Hopes for U. S. Action.
"I hope the time will come when the United States government will take cognizance of that gentleman. When it does I am satisfied the people will say: 'Don't give him mercy, give him justice; drive with the traitor and up with the stars.'"

A great burst of applause, followed by numerous extemporaneous suggestions relating to the final disposition of the mayor's case greeted the speaker. Another came when he denounced those who believe that war can be waged without bloodshed.

"You aren't going on a picnic," he shouted, "you're going to do your part as a regimental unit to win victory for the United States. And how are you going to win?"

Must Kill Germans.
"You must kill Germans," he said. "You must kill Germans individually, by batteries, and by battalions, by corps and divisions."

"You aren't going on a picnic, gentlemen, I have no patience with those who talk of indulgence and consideration. The money you get into action and the more Germans you kill the

MAKING IT GOOD MONEY

Babies to Benefit \$50 as Result of Cash Left as Bribe.

THE Algonquin fresh air camp for mothers and babies, conducted by Mrs. Thompson with aid of the public, is today richer by \$50 because a certain man recently sought, by the payment of \$500 to Attorney Myer J. Stein, to have charges of gambling against certain moonkeepers dropped.

Receiving Mrs. Thompson's plea for additional funds yesterday, Mr. Stein sent \$50 to Mrs. Thompson with the following letter:

"On July 1 one Shorik, a member of and representing a trio of slot machine operators visited the writer at his home and left \$500 for the purpose of purchasing immunity from prosecution for certain moonkeepers accused of violating the gambling act, whose trials were pending before a justice in Oak Park."

"The writer concluded that the money herein referred to, should be distributed toward worthy charities. It was held in the presence of witnesses when received and the seal is being broken in presence of your reporter, with whom I am forwarding to you \$50 in behalf of your estimable undertaking for suffering mothers and children."

Sooner will the ideas of democracy and peace be brought to a suffering world. And we will never get that until the halter is destroyed. And may God grant that at an early date.

The rest of the Thompson incidents were made by the men.

It was the first field day that has been held by the regiment since the men were mobilized. It was a get together day, and a relief organization to take care of the personal work that lies beyond the scope of the Red Cross was formed. The object of the organization will be to acquaint the men with girls with whom they can correspond when they are called to France and in other ways to lessen the tedium and hardships of campaigning.

The following officers were elected: President, Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war; vice president, William A. Vincent; treasurer, E. D. Hulbert, president of the Merchants Loan and Trust company; secretary, Mrs. Atha. H. Unger of La Grange.

Col. Kelly has installed several wireless outfits in camp, and has operators at work in anticipation of the campaign.

Beyond a besetting fear that they will be ordered overseas for the completion of their training, the men are happy.

NATIONAL ARMY PARADE PLANNED TO INSPIRE CITY

Thousands of Rookies to March as Civilians Do Honor.

"March," is the slogan for the thousands of men in Chicago who are called to join the new national army parade in the loop next Saturday—event proposed by the Chicago Tribune—in which every man subject to call in the quota of men for the new army has been invited to take part.

Invitations are not necessary to the men, although thousands are being sent out. Employers have been asked to excuse every one in their places of business whose numbers were among the first 5,000, according to district quotas. In the numbers drawn in the army lottery at Washington.

Rush Final Plans.
Members of the arrangements committee will put their hands to the work of making final plans today for the parade. Conferences will be held with Capt. Raymond Sheldon and other army officers who are to be in charge of the parade, and arrangements made for bringing the officers in the Fort Sheridan training camp to Chicago to command the companies of marchers in Saturday's event.

The Russian military mission will be in Chicago that day, and will be the guests of Gen. Thomas H. Barry, during the parade.

The Russian flag will fly with the Stars and Stripes from the business buildings of the loop. A special request will be made today for building owners everywhere in the loop section to display the colors during the parade.

Decorations Requested.
"The loop district should be dotted with the Stars and Stripes and the flags of our allies during this parade," said John W. O'Leary, chairman of the general committee. "Every building, every window, every automobile, and every vehicle should display the colors of our own nation and those who fight with us."

BROADWAY LURE TOO STRONG FOR BOND SALESMAN

Charles W. Wenderoth, 31 years old, a bond salesman, was brought back to Chicago from New York last night \$500 short in his accounts with his firm, Andrews & Co., brokers, 100 South La Salle street. He had sold a bond for \$700, turned in \$200, and departed for Broadway with the rest.

"I don't know why I did it," he said after he had been locked in the Clark street jail. "I didn't realize what I was doing. It seemed so easy, always handling so much money, and I was crazy to get back with the old crowd."

Wenderoth had talked a great deal about Broadway and it was there among the cabarets the detectives found him.

INCSE WILSON & CO.

Style News

Northwest Corner Monroe and Wabash



A SILK SWEATER Within Reach of All

THE woman who has not enjoyed the luxury of a silk sweater because price has stood in her way will appreciate these splendid sweaters in fiber silk. They resemble pure silk more closely than any fiber silk we have seen. They have collar and ash, and come in rose, green, blue and purple. There are only 60, specially priced at \$6.75.

If you request it, charge purchases today and Tuesday will be entered on August account.

Training in making Red Cross bandages, etc., given by of hotel instructor. Every room, ninth floor.

Mandel Brothers

Red Cross comfort kit—it will place you in the hands of a soldier in France. Ninth floor.

August's golden harvest of sales and savings

On the threshold of the new month this store directs you to extensive fields of remarkable values in a wide range of mid-summer and early fall merchandise, demonstrating anew, and still more forcibly, the economic benefit to you of Mandel trade supremacy, acquired thru three score years of straightforward, progressive business methods.

August sale of sample blankets—305 pairs underprice

All perfect, some slightly soiled; all-cotton, cotton-and-wool mixed and all-wool blankets in plaids, grays, or white with colored borders; sizes for single and double beds. One to four pairs of a kind, a fourth below regular, at \$3.25 to \$15 pair.

July's last days turned to your advantage as "inspection days" for the August sale of furs de luxe

—earliest showing of exclusive 1917-18 models in fur muffs, fur scarfs, fur stoles, fur capes, fur coats, fur coats and large fur wraps—fashioned from select pelts. Fourth floor.

Prices during August much lower than in autumn

A deposit will hold your selections until fall—and we will store them for you free. Natural muskrat coats in selected colors, with extra large, double fur, storm collar; extra deep cuffs and full sweep skirt. In 40-in. length, \$75; 45-in., \$90; 48-in., \$100.

August clearing of women's and misses' spring suits —one-half to one-fourth their original prices

at \$10 — at \$15 — at \$25

All this season's desirable models adapted to street, travel or sports wear in midsummer and thru the early autumn. Suits of gabardines, tricotines, serges, checked worsteds, wool jerseys, taffetas and silk poplins; hundreds, in three groups—at \$10, \$15, \$25.

Monday and Tuesday are set aside as "inspection days" for the August sale of furniture

—two days in which you may profitably anticipate the formal opening of the sale on Wednesday, by selecting from undepleted lines and very best values. Delivery will be made after August first.

Makers' overstocks at a full third saving

—thru the co-operation of factories that the year 'round supply us with our regular furniture lines. This August sale to be greater than any precedent. The two "inspection days" of utmost value to hundreds of Chicagoans.

August clearing women's shoes at pronounced savings

Even if you don't actually need a new pair now, it will repay you to select for future requirements—since leather prices logically are in line for another sharp advance.

Women's \$6 low shoes and pumps at 4.85

—patent opera pumps, 3½-in. low heel; patent colonials; white canvas pumps.

\$4 to \$7 low shoes, 2.95

1500 pairs, broken lines; all leathers and styles.

Evening slippers at 1.45

Discontinued lines; not all sizes in this offer.

Misses' and children's white canvas ankle strap pumps

Sizes 8½ to 11, regularly 2.50, at 1.45. Sizes 11½ to 3, regularly \$3, at 1.95.

Girls' patent ankle strap pumps with welt soles; sizes 8½ to 5; originally \$3 to \$4; reduced to 2.35, 2.65 and 2.95.

Girls' white barefoot sandals; sizes 6 to 3; originally 1.75 to 2.50; reduced to 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75.

Men's \$8 black or tan oxfords, to clear, 6.85

Men's \$5.50 and \$6 black or tan oxfords, 4.85

Men's \$3 gummetal lace shoes, 3.85; \$5 oxfords, 3.85. \$4 tan puttees, 2.95. Men's & boys' sports shoes, 1.95.

August exhibit of autumn's new dress satins —introductory prices, 1.45—1.75—1.95

New shadings—torpedo gray, mole, beaver, killarney rose, maiden blush, golden eagle, peacock blue, deep sea green; sailor, naval and west point blues; taupe and binocular grays; woodland brown.

New, autumn crepe de chine; 40-in.; ev'g and street colors, white and black; 1.35 & 1.65.

Clearing yo san shantung and Chinese pongees at 98c

36-in. shantung and 33-in. printed pongees; fabrics originally ranging from 1.50 to \$3 a yd.

\$4 printed khaki kool—36-inches wide—our entire remainder of stock, reduced to 1.95.

August clearing of Crex, Ratania & Japanese grass rug at a third less than regular retail prices

All the rugs recommended for wear and suitable for sun parlors, dining rooms and bedrooms. Specimen values: 9x12 ft. plain Crex, Ratania and imported Japanese grass rug, at \$6. Same styles in 8x10 ft. size, 4.50. 4.6x7.6, at 2.50.

9x12 seamless axminster rugs, special at 21.75

9x12 seamless brussels rugs, 18.50. 8.5x10.6 seamless brussels rugs, 16.25. 6x9 seamless brussels rugs, 10.15.

9x12 seamless wilton velvet rug; all-linen fringed; 35.25

8.5x10.6 seamless wilton velvet rug; all-linen fringed; specials of much more than ordinary interest, at \$1.50.

This Store will close Saturdays at 1 o'clock during July and August.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY



Make Your Home a Haven from the Heat

Yes, it's hot—hot in the office, hot in the home. But there are dozens of conveniences that will bring coolness and comfort during this hot weather and will prove to be worth many times their cost. If you get some of them now you'll not have to suffer so much during the next warm spell—you will be prepared. Here are a few suggestions for hot weather comfort:



The Porch is a Room in Hot Weather

A few pieces of Furniture, a Shade, if necessary—and your porch becomes the most comfortable room of all in Summer time.

A comfortable maple Rocker costs \$12.25.

A large Rocker, of natural willow, \$8.50.

Fumed reed Fernery, \$7.25.

Fumed Teak Wagon, \$10.50.

Brown reedfire Armchair, \$7.75.

Fumed reed Rocker, \$7.75.

Fumed reed Rocker, cretonne upholstered, \$9.75.

Brown reedfire Rocker, tapestry upholstered, \$13.25.

Think of the delightful "siestas" possible with a Robin's-egg blue Canvas Hammock and Stand, \$32.25.

Ninth floor.

For Kitchen Comfort

The Electric Fan nowadays is almost a necessity—and when one considers the blessed relief of a breeze at the turn of a switch, and that a good fan costs as little as \$5, this is not strange. Others to \$20.

Ice Cream Freezers—all easy and simple in operation—at prices from \$1.35 upward.

Things we never think of all we need them—

Ice Picks, 10c upward.

Ice Shavers, 30c upward.

Lemon Reamers and Squeezers, 10c upward.

Water coolers, \$3.25 upward.

Electric Irons, \$4 upward.

Refrigerators, as low as \$10.

Fireless Cookers. With these foods requiring long cooking—roasts, stews, etc.—can be cooked with a minimum of heat. \$2.50 up.

Thermos Bottles, \$1.75 upward.

Iceless Food Cooler, \$3.75.

Iceless Milk Cooler, \$1.

Kemey Needle Shower, \$3 up.

Bath Sprays, 50c and up.

Portable Overhead Showers, \$10.

Household Utilities, Ninth floor.

The Midsummer Sale of Bath Towels and Face Towels is an Event of Particular Interest at This Time.



Sleep Outdoors During the Warm Weather

Everyone who has a place sufficiently sheltered from wind and rain should sleep outdoors—at least in the Summer. The effect on one's health is really astonishing. For \$14.50 one can get a Couch which folds up to davenport size and can be extended to form a bed for two persons. This price includes a good felt mattress. Convenient, good-looking Day Beds, combining the comfort of a bed with the attractive appearance of a davenport, are the very thing for naps in the heat of the day. They are narrow enough to be easily movable, yet wide enough for comfort. \$13.50 to \$30.

A Folding Cot is specially recommended to those whose space is limited. Of canvas, \$4.

Ninth floor.

Service "Al Fresco"

The charm of outdoor life is especially noticeable at mealtime. A meal served in the garden or on the veranda will be distinctly more enjoyable.

There are 32-piece Sets of semi-Porcelain which are very well suited to this charming informal service. They are priced as low as \$5 for the Set.

Ice Tea Sets, consisting of a Porcelain Jug and six Mugs, are well favored. \$2 and \$2.50.

Lemonade or Ice Tea Sets of etched or engraved glass respond with an appetizing tinkle to the bump of cracked ice. \$2.50, \$3.25, \$4.50, etc.

Lemonade or Ice Water Tumblers carriers of painted tin, 50c and 75c.

Coaster Sets to prevent damage from dripping tumblers. Set of 12, 50c, 75c.

Porch cushions, of matting, 15c to \$2.50.

Second floor, Wabash Avenue.

Lamps, for porch or summer home, in wicker and in simple enamels.

Second and Ninth floors.

For Summer Reading

The Light in the Clearing. By Irving Bacheller, \$1.50.

His Family. By Ernest Poole, \$1.50.

Summer. By Edith Wharton, \$1.50.

A Diversity of Creatures. By Rudyard Kipling, \$1.50.

An American Ambassador. By Lawrence Sanders, \$1.35.

The Red Planet. By William J. Locke, \$1.50.

Slippy McGee. By Marie Conway Oemler, \$1.35.

Those Times and These. By Irvins S. Cobb, \$1.35.

Book Section, Third floor.



in baby's
"I did not go to work Saturday," said the girl's mother said. "But they told me where I work at a machine factory on Grand avenue that I should bring Esther down to work with me and she could work right beside me."

"I just got tired and wanted to go out and see the world and see things," said Esther. "But I got so immense I wanted to go home."

**Friends of Highland Park
Rector Gather at Jubilee**

A group of old friends and classmates, some twenty-five or more, gathered yesterday with the Very Rev. James D. O'Neill for the celebration of his ordination silver jubilee. Dr. O'Neill is rector of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Highland Park.

Following the church service there was a dinner in the rectory, at which Dr. O'Neill presided, and Dr. H. F. Smith of Evanston was toastmaster. There were speeches and toasts, and the old friends had a jolly good time together. A delegation of eight or ten from Milwaukee came down for the occasion, among them Dr. O'Meara and Dr. J. T. Berg of St. Francis' seminary of that city. A number of students and pupils were also present.

**Season Gayest
Lake Forest Has
Had in Years**



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| DOWNTOWN JONES, LINICK & SCHARFER'S AIRCRAFT, INC. | DOWNTOWN [REDACTED] | NORTH SIDE LUBLINER & TRINE COVENT GARDEN | SOUTH SIDE — VISTA — | WEST SIDE LUBLINER & TRINE WEST END |
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BUDEBAKER—NOW!
Michigan, Near Van Buren
"The Little American" is a great picture in story, direction, and action, one of the real classics that have been made. Starring a whole lot of the archives of this world war. It is a tale-magical, people wanting to see it, had better make haste to the Studebaker—for you can never tell about the city of Chicago.
—Says Kitty Kelly, Examiner.

MARY PICKFORD
"The Little American"
ONLY PLACE IN CHICAGO WHERE YOU CAN SEE THIS PICTURE
IN COURT AGAIN! THE CITY HAS GRANTED AN APPEAL. YOU HAD BETTER SEE IT QUICK!
11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
All Seats, 25c

CASTLE CLARK
STATE AT MADISON
Artistic Pictures Present
MARGUERITE CLARK
IN HER LATEST AND GREATEST PHOTOPLAY
"THE AMAZONS"
THE ONLY THEATRE IN CHICAGO WHERE YOU CAN SEE THIS PICTURE
Continued 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. Daily

COLONIAL (LAST WEEK)
The Colonial Dramatic Spectacle
"The Garden of Allah"
ROBERT HICHENS' SOUL-STIRRING ROMANCE WITH
MISS HELEN WARE
And a Cast of 5,000 People

ORCHESTRA HALL
3rd Big Week—NOW
PATHE PRESENTS
"LES MISERABLES"
CONTINUOUS 8:30 TO 11 P. M.
ALL SEATS, 25 CENTS
Except BOX SEATS (Reserved) 50c

Jonas Lindick & Schaefer's
ORPHEUM STATE ST.
—TODAY ONLY—
Jack Pickford and Louise Huff in "WHAT MOON CANT SIT DOWN"
TOMORROW "Cook of Eagon Camp"
NORTH SIDE
WILSON AND KENNEDY
Label Taliaferro "The Wisp"—ALSO A COMEDY—

ALFRED HAMBURGER'S
ZIEGFELD
624 SO. MICHIGAN AVENUE
NOW PLAYING
ESSANAY PRESENTS
BRYANT WASHBURN
—IN—
'SKINNER'S BABY'
THE BEST "SKINNER" PICTURE YET!

NORTH SIDE
BRYN MAWR
BRYN MAWR NEAR BROADWAY
Mat. 2:30 and 4 P. M. Eve. 7 to 11 P. M.
EVELYN NESBIT
and Her Son RUSSELL THAW in
"Redemption"
6 Great Acts.

LUBLINER & TRINZ
BIOLGRAPH
349-43 Lincoln Avenue, Near Fullerton
Continues 2 to 11 P. M.
ANITA STEWART in
"The Glory of Yolanda"
Also Official Motion Pictures of Russian Revolution.

LAKE SHORE Broadway at Belmont
9 to 11 P. M.
ELLA HALL in "A JEWEL IN TOMOR. ALSO BRADY in "A SELF-MADE WIDOW"
DE LUXE Wilson and Clinton Ave.
Mat. 2:30 and 4:15
GAIL KANE in "AS MAN MADE"
—ALSO NORTH SHORE SCREEN NEWS—
KEYSTONE 3912 SHERIDAN ROAD
—ALBANY—
GEORGE BEBAN
"A ROADSIDE IMPERIAL"
—ADMISSION ONE DIME—
BUCKINGHAM 3319 NORTH CLARK STREET
CARLYLE BLACKWELL in "YOUTH"

REGENT 2746 SHERIDAN ROAD
Near Lofelia "L" Station
FANNIE WARD 7 to 11 P. M.
Mr. & Mrs. B. Drew & Burton Holmes Travel
BROADWAY 6006 BROADWAY
AT POSTER
FRANK KEENAN in "THE SINS THEY DO"
ADULTS ONLY
ARGMORE ARGYLE & KENMORE
Eve. 6:30 to 11:00 P. M.
VIOLA DANA in "ALADDIN'S OTHER LAMP"

THE BUGG Lincoln Ave., Near St. Clair
Cont. 3:30 to 11 P. M.
ARTHUR ASHLEY in "His Naughty Thoughts"
JULIAN Belmont at Clark Street
MARGARET ILLINGTON in "THE IRON RING"
NEW DEVON Devon Ave. near Clark St.
GLARA E. YOUNG in "COMMON LAW"
ROSEWOOD Montrose at Lincoln St.
"The Inner Shrine" Margaret Illington

KNICKERBOCKER
4219-25 Broadway, Near Grandville Ave.
Mat. 1:30 P. M. Continues to 11 P. M.
ARTHUR ASHLEY and **GERDA HOLMES** in
"THE IRON RING"
LUBLINER & TRINZ
VITAGRAPH
315-41 Lincoln Ave., Near Belmont Ave.
CONTINUOUS—1:30 to 11 P. M.
KITTY GORDON in
"The Beloved Adventurer"
Also BABY MARIE HALLMASTER in "A Wonderful Event"

SOUTH SIDE
JACKSON PARK
6th St. and STONY ISLAND AVE.
Mary Miles Minter in
"The Rose of the Alley"
Also Sidney Drew Comedy.

LUBLINER & TRINZ
MICHIGAN
Garfield & Michigan Cont. 2 to 11 P. M.
Carlyle Blackwell and **Jane Elvedge** in "YOUTH"
Also Official Pictures of the Russian Revolution.
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
HARPER SIXTY-THIRD AND HARPER AVENUE
CONTINUOUS 2 to 11 P. M.
"One Touch of Nature"
MUGGSY MCGRAW
A TRAVEL PICTURE AND A COMEDY

LEXINGTON 1103 E. 63RD STREET
Eve. 6:30 to 11 P. M.
Earle Williams & Dorothy Kelly in "THE MABELTOWN"
DE LUXE 814 63RD STREET
Near Cottage Grove — "The Goodbye"
HAROLD LOCKWOOD
Also Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew Comedy
JEFFERSON 1523 EAST 55TH STREET
JEAN MORTIMER in "A Mother's Order"
Burton Holmes Travel
—Positively No Children—

KIMBARK 6940 KIMBARK AVE.
NORMA TALMADGE in "THE MISSING LINK"
—ALSO A KEYSTONE COMEDY—
DREXEL 530 EAST 63RD ST.
MATINEE DAILY—
Jane and Katherine Lee in "Two Little Imps" Also "Neglected Wife"
HARVARD 63RD AND HARVARD
MATINEE DAILY
RUPERT JULIAN in "A Kentucky Cinderella"
—ALSO "RECOLLECTED"—
HYDE PARK 53RD & LAKE PARK
Eve. 6:30 to 11:30
THE GAIL OF THE CUMBERLANDS
HAMILTON 2186 EAST 71ST ST.
GAIL KANE "AS MAN MADE HER"

VERNON SIXTY-FIRST & VERNON
LOUISE GLAUM in "THE TRANSGRESSION"
SHAKESPEARE 18th & Erie Street
Washburn, "The Golden Girl"

6th & Cottage Grove. Mat. & Eve.
"THE BABY GRANGER"
Jane & Katherine Lee in
"The Two Little Imps"
A Novelty Surprise Drama.
MUSIC BY VISTA ORCHESTRA

BEACH
51st St. and Harper Avenue
Starting Today for Four Days
Emily Stevens
—IN—
"The Slacker"

OAK PARK
LUBLINER & TRINZ
OAK PARK
Wisconsin Ave. 1 Bk. S. "L" Station
Matinees Daily at 2 and 3:30 P. M.
Evenings, 6:30 Continues to 11 P. M.
PAULINE FREDERICK in
"THE LOVE THAT LIVES" and
"The Floor Walker."
Chas. Chaplin in "The Floor Walker."

PLAYHOUSE 30, Blvd. & Wisconsin Ave.
Opp. 12th St. Mat. 2:30
REX BEACH'S GREAT STORY
"THE BARRIER"
10 & 1:30
NORTHWEST SIDE
LUBLINER & TRINZ
PARAMOUNT
330-34 Milwaukee Ave., Near Sawyer
CONTINUOUS 2 to 11 P. M.
TODAY AND TOMORROW
EVELYN NESBIT
and Her Son RUSSELL THAW in
"REDEMPTION"

PAULINA 1335-1337 PAULINA
MAT. AND EVE.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in "WILD AND WOOLLY"
NEW STRAND Division, Near Home
Mat. 2:30, 4:15, Cont.
"ON TRIAL"
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES

PLAISIR IRVING PARK AND CRAWFORD AVENUE
MAE MURRAY "AT FIRST SIGHT"
CURRENT WAR NEWS & NEWS COMEDY
WEST SIDE
HAMLIN
3230-W W. Madison Street
TODAY—7 to 11:30 P. M.
LAST TIMES TODAY
Parentage
8-GREAT ACTS—
"In a Class by Itself"

CRAWFORD
Crawford Ave., Near Madison Street
Continues—2:30 to 11:30 P. M.
Vivian Martin and
Sessue Hayakawa in
"FORBIDDEN PATHS"

CIGERO AT WEST END AVENUE
CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11 P. M.
"Today"
EVELYN NESBIT
and Her Son RUSSELL THAW in
"REDEMPTION"
KEDZIE AVENUE THEATRE
Corner KEDZIE AVE. and MADISON ST.
GLADYS BROCKWELL in
"To Honor and Obey"
AMERICA—TEXAS
KIDNEY COMEDY "OBEDIENT LOVE"
ADULTS—10c CHILDREN—10c

MISCELLANEOUS
ASCHER BROS
CHATEAU THEATRE
BROADWAY AND GRACE ST.
Matinees and Evening
TODAY AND TOMORROW
"PARENTAGE"
A Dramatic Thunderbolt
Hammers Home the Truth About You and Your Children
Lynne Hazzard's Symphony Orchestra
METROPOLITAN Grand Blvd.
and 4th St.
Matinees and Evening
TODAY AND TOMORROW
"PARENTAGE"
A Message to Every Man, Woman and Child
OAKLAND SQUARE Drexel and
TODAY AND TOMORROW

CEREALS HIGHER; CROP OUTLOOK IS LESS FAVORABLE

Late Season Restricts
Country Offerings; Cash
Prices Score Gains.

Hot weather and drought in the southwest, continued buying with disregard for prices by distillers and other industrial concerns, forcing cash prices to new high levels, with the small offerings from the country, created more bullish sentiment in corn futures the last week and prices were materially higher.

Cash prices reached unprecedented levels. Futures were held in check by the maximum price established, but there were no maximum prices on cash corn, and the competitive buying with the small offerings continued to make an out-of-control situation of supply and demand, affecting the western values prevailing. That country stocks are not large was indicated by the fact that, regardless of the tremendously high prices for pot corn, offerings were moderate.

One reason for this undoubtedly is the fact the crop is late and the outcome still uncertain. With the assurance that the crop is past danger there possibly will be a greater willingness on the part of the farmer to part with his remaining surplus stocks. Until that time offerings and receipts promise to be light. Distillers are credited mainly with the efforts to buy corn, their efforts bordering on the frantic order, the relief prevailing evidently that every bushel of corn possible should be made into whiskey before the manufacture is prohibited. With this state of affairs the high prices paid without question or cash corn are explained. The price per bushel paid for corn does not matter, apparently, if the increase can be added to the price of liquor.

Distillers Anticipate Closing. If the manufacture of distilled liquors is prohibited by the food bill, the present situation is likely to change. It will be a few weeks hence. There is not much probability of much easing in the cash situation so long as the buying for industrial continues, but later if there is not the demand from distillers, the crop pressure will reach maturity with excellent yield prospects, the situation will change, and the prevailing discounts for the new crop futures will not look so alarming. The situation in December in other words may be very different than now.

The crop undoubtedly has been hurt in the southwest, the Kansas state report confirming the damage by showing a condition of 51.4 for corn, a drop from 71.2 the previous month. However, the increase in acreage will insure a much bigger crop in the southwest than a year ago, and in the big surplus states the outlook, outside of the crop being late, is excellent while the recent warm weather has forced the southward movement of the crop.

The export situation is hazy. Europe needs corn, but the submarine operations are alarming, and the question of getting grain abroad is becoming increasingly serious. If some headway is made to solve the problem of submarines, or faster work done in building ships to counteract them, the question of moving grain will be a difficult one. This country is the main source of supply for corn, with the United States further restricting buying operations to this country, but unless tonnage is adequate the needs abroad will not be satisfied.

In the main influence has been the lack of heavy country sales of new crop grain. So far the hedging pressure has amounted to but little, and in this aspect the bears have been disappointed and there has been a great deal of short covering. The cash demand locally is active enough to keep prices for cash oats at a bit premium and old stocks are almost exhausted. This is reflected in a big jump in the price of July. However, the export trade is quiet, as a rule, and there is a prospect for a liberal movement as soon as the late harvest is completed.

Wheat Prices Advance. Wheat again scored big gains. The winter wheat reports are showing improved yields over early expectations, but on the other hand, the spring wheat news has been more disappointing, and the general outlook in that quarter is not optimistic. The cash markets have kept pace with the reports. Pending developments at Washington, the outlook is uncertain, and cash handlers are doing little, while there is but little export business.

Provisions have rallied from declines caused by liquidation, and the hog market has been strong generally. Receipts have been fair, but the quality of the hogs has been poor, indicating pressure marketing, due largely to the scarcity of grain. Western hog receipts for the week were 451,000, compared to 364,000 a year ago. The cash trade is of fair proportions.

Range of Prices for the Week.
WHEAT.
High. Low. July 29. July 30.
July 29. 2.27 2.20 2.25 1.19
Sept. 2.24 2.13 2.18 2.25 1.21
CORN.
Sept. 1.03 1.02 1.03 1.04
Oct. 1.04 1.03 1.04 1.05
Nov. 1.05 1.04 1.05 1.06
Dec. 1.06 1.05 1.06 1.07
OATS.
July 80 71 72 73 49
Sept. 81 72 73 74 50
Oct. 82 73 74 75 51
Nov. 83 74 75 76 52
Dec. 84 75 76 77 53
RICE.
July 41.45 40.50 40.25 37.75
Sept. 40.75 40.50 40.25 37.75
Oct. 39.75 39.50 39.25 36.75
Nov. 38.75 38.50 38.25 35.75
Dec. 37.75 37.50 37.25 34.75
LARD.
July 20.75 20.50 20.25 19.75
Sept. 20.75 20.50 20.25 19.75
Oct. 20.75 20.50 20.25 19.75
Nov. 20.75 20.50 20.25 19.75
Dec. 20.75 20.50 20.25 19.75
SHORT RICE.
Sept. 21.25 21.00 20.75 19.50
Oct. 21.25 21.00 20.75 19.50
Nov. 21.25 21.00 20.75 19.50
Dec. 21.25 21.00 20.75 19.50

All 25¢ in Chicago
to See Comedy Tuesday

Blahod Follows will talk to the draft registrars bearing the number 268—the first to be drawn out of the bowl—the government lottery—who will be assisted by one body for the first time, as the guests of the management of the Grand Opera house, to witness the performance of "Turn to the Right" tomorrow night. That night marks the two hundred and fifty-eighth time the play has been presented in this city. Mat. F. R. Kenney, chief of the recruiting staff in Chicago, will also speak.

NEW YORK WEEKLY BONDS

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CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

The Final—
Clearance Sales

With still more splendid, seasonable garments added throughout the following groups of

Women's, Misses' and Girls' Apparel
Reduced for Immediate Selling

A most unusual range for closing—as everything is included from the simplest of smart street frocks to the most elaborate and handsome of evening gowns; from the practical street coat to the smartest sports coat.

And the garments themselves are just what are wanted now—perhaps that is the strongest factor of this sale, coupled with the remarkable pricing.

Just a brief outline is possible here as to the contents of these sale groups, but on inspection they will reveal how varied they are in modes.

Women's Suits, Now \$15,
\$18.75, \$25

At \$15—suits of gabardines, serges, wool jerseys, smart street and sports styles.

At \$18.75—taffeta, silk jersey suits, fine wool suits in an unusual range of styles.

At \$25—unusually smart suits, both silk and wool, the finer things of the season.

Note: In the groups at \$25 to \$45 is a splendid variety of suits in larger sizes.

Women's Suits Now
\$32.50, \$37.50, \$45

At \$32.50—suits of tricotine, Poirer twill, wool jersey in the most desired colors.

At \$37.50—suits of taffetas, silk jersey and wool jersey, uncommon modes.

At \$45—exclusive styles in suits extremely reduced. Mostly one-of-a-kind.

Women's Coats Now
\$12.50 and \$18.75

At \$12.50—coats of covert cloth, gabardines in navy blue and gold and in emerald, gold and old blue wool jersey.

At \$18.75—coats of gabardines and burlins in navy blue and black, tan, gold and a few "high" colors.

Coats of Khaki Kool in sports styles and the finer cloth coats reduced. Now \$35 to \$97.50.

Women's Coats Now Are
\$25 and \$35

At \$25—coats of loopings, gabardines and smart plaids, in wool fabrics—an unusual group.

At \$35—coats of tricotines and burlins, a few of Bolivia cloth and some navy blue and tan gabardines.

Women's Frocks Afford Exceptional Choice

Here are summer tub frocks, summer crepe and silk frocks, summer dance frocks—the groups are replete with the most interesting styles.

Frocks Now Reduced
to \$15 and \$18.75

Of taffeta, pongee, embroidered linens, all white crepe de Chine, cotton voiles, silk shirtwaist dresses.

White net frocks, charming styles, at \$25 and \$35. Evening gowns, unusual modes, now from \$15 to \$97.50.

Frocks Now Reduced
Radically to \$25

Here are white serge frocks, frocks of dotted chiffons and of fine taffeta in light and dark colors.

Frocks Now Reduced
to \$35 and \$45

At \$35, embroidered crepe, Khaki Kool, Georgette crepe frocks. At \$45, charmeuse, imported pongee, lace frocks.

Splendid Values in Skirts Reduced

Assortments no longer complete in size range, but most delightfully complete in style varieties.

Tub Skirts Reduced to
\$1.25, \$2.95, \$3.95

In fine piques and cotton gabardines, with all the smart little details as to pockets, belts, buttons.

Wool Skirts Reduced
Are Now \$8.75

This group includes a splendid variety of styles in wool gabardines and serges, mostly navy blue and black.

Silk Skirts Reduced
Are Now \$15

Included are skirts of Khaki Kool, in sports wear styles, of taffetas and poplins or printed pussy willow silk.

All the remaining tub skirts of embroidered linen and embroidered gabardine greatly reduced, \$5.75 to \$10.75.

Misses' Suits, Coats, Frocks, Reduced

Young women will find here the most advantageous ways and means of adding to the vacation outfit.

Misses' Suits Now \$15
and \$18.75

At both these prices are smart, girlish suits of wool fabrics and the much wanted silk jersey in colors.

Misses' Suits Now \$25
and \$37.50

At \$25 are suits of gabardines and fine silk jersey. At \$37.50 an unusual group entirely composed of silk suits.

Misses' Frocks Reduced
to \$10 and \$15

In this group are frocks of taffeta and of taffeta with Georgette crepe, in light colors, including tan and gray.

Misses' Frocks Reduced
to \$25 and \$35

Here one can choose the most charming frocks of taffetas and satins, or these with Georgette crepe.

Misses' Frocks Reduced
Radically to \$45

Here are the more elaborate modes developed in Georgette crepe, beaded and braided, and in fine satins.

These Are the Reductions in Girls' Apparel

Whatever is wanted, practically, to furnish the wardrobe of the little girl in summer can be found at these prices.

Girls' tub frocks, gingham and chambrays and crepes, also some white frocks a bit soiled, reduced to \$1.95, \$2.95, \$3.95.

Girls' tub frocks, many dainty little white frocks that have become soiled; some gingham reduced to \$3.95, \$5, \$8.75.

Girls' party frocks, white frocks, silk frocks, frocks of all-net and a few chiffon frocks are reduced to \$2.75, \$10, \$13.75.

Girls' wool coats, serges and gabardines, now \$3.95, \$5, \$7.75.

Girls' silk coats, mostly of taffeta, are now \$10, \$13.75, \$15.

Girls' smart suits, navy blue and checks, now \$10, \$12, \$15.

None of these garments will be accepted after purchase for credit, refund or exchange.

Fourth Floor, North and South.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co

Featuring Some Excellent Values in
Luggage of a Practical Sort

Summer vacationists and army officers and soldiers in training will find these bags and trunks convenient and serviceable as well as attractively priced.

Good Leather Bags at \$5 Each

These pebble grain inner cowhide bags are made in the three piece shape as pictured. Finished with a leather pocket inside.

In the 17- and 18-inch sizes, \$5 each.



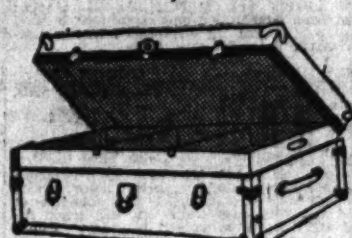
Splendid Cowhide Bags at \$12 Each

These crepe grain cowhide bags have sewed frames. Leather lined, fitted with three pockets and have claw catches.

In the 18-inch size, pictured, \$12 each.

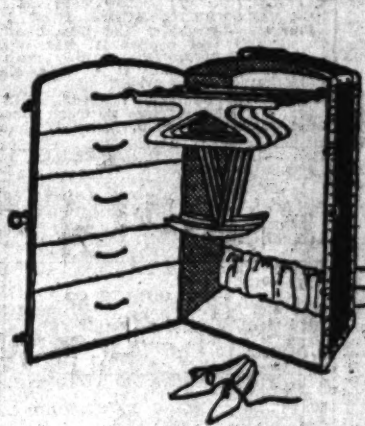
Convenient Army Trunks at \$10 Each

These army trunks are in the regulation size, fitted with divisional tray. With either fiber or khaki covering. In the style pictured, \$10 each.



Canvas "Duffie" bags for soldiers at \$5, \$5.50 and \$6.

Fiber Covered Wardrobe Trunks, \$25



These splendid wardrobe trunks have a three-ply wood veneer box, with vulcanized fiber covering.

The features of this trunk are the double trolley and patent clothes retainers, as pictured. Lined with blue cloth and fitted with shoe pockets. In the 45-inch size, \$25 each.

Other wardrobe trunks at \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50 to \$125. Seventh Floor, South

During August this Store Will Close
Saturdays at one o'clock.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY
ANNEX—THE STORE FOR MENFine Straw Hats
In a Clearance

Beginning This Morning
Every Straw Hat in
Stock Is Reduced

The best hats in our Store; hats that have famed critical examination for quality; hats that usually bring far greater prices—offered because we do not carry Straw Hats from one year to another.

Each hat is marked low enough to insure immediate clearance. Whether a man buys a Straw Hat to finish out the present season or to put aside for next year, he will effect a decided saving.

First Floor.

Domestic and Imported Sailors, \$2 and \$3
Panamas, \$4 and up
Milans and Mackinaws, \$3
Madagascar Hats, \$2 and \$3
Leghorns and Bangkoks, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8

RESORTS—FOREIGN

Osaka Travel.

ANCHOR LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

NEW YORK-GLASGOW

ANCHOR LINE (New York) GLASGOW

ANCHOR LINE (New York) GLASGOW

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RESORTS AND HOTELS

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Louis to St. Paul by

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St. Louis to St. Paul by

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

A Complete, Exclusive Specialty Shop for Women.

Attractive Offerings in Timely Attire

Dresses of Serge and
Satin

For Immediate Wear

Unusually distinctive Dress models of serge, satin and unique combinations of serge and satin, essentially appropriate for so many immediate purposes, are shown in our Dress Section in the very smartest of new designs.

Simple, straight-line military and coat styles—artistic chenille and bead trimmings—fine gold embroidery—panels of black satin—are among the many delightful features which emphasize the splendid value of our Serge Dress models. Priced from \$25 to \$85.

Fashionable Satins in navy, taupe and black—some exploiting becoming surplus bodices—deep circles—gathered skirt yokes and softly plaited skirts—from \$29.50 up.

An excellent selection of sheer, dainty Dresses of net, voile, georgette crepe and linen, included in a liberal price range of from \$10 to \$45 and up.

White Tub Skirts

These White Tub Skirts will add much to the attractive freshness of midsummer attire.

The trim styles are so numerous, the little "personal touches," expressed in novel pockets and cool pearl buttons, and so appealingly different—the fine quality of the pique, gossamer and gabardine, of which they are fashioned, is so apparent—that the very particular value of these Skirts cannot be over-emphasized, priced as they are from \$3.50 to \$5.00.

Silk Jersey Skirts in white and colors, so desirable for summer semi-dresses, at \$10 and \$12.50.

A specialized group of lustrous White Satin Skirt models, of marked popularity, are priced for immediate selling at \$10.

Silk Blouse Models

In Advance Fall Styles

A delightfully fresh and dainty collection of fine Georgette Blouses has just been received, from which to select fascinating styles for wear now and all through the early fall. They are most reasonably priced at \$5, \$6.50 and up, to \$20.

Special Selling of
Sports Hats, \$4.95

Particular attractions in the most fetching of RIBBON SPORTS HATS in white and color combinations to harmonize with any summer costume. Exceptional at \$4.95.

A new showing of VELOURS—in the smartest of early fall tailored sports styles, in single and cushion brims, in the season's best shades. Priced for special selling at \$4.95.

Sport Corsets

for
Beach, Town and Country
Wear

There is irresistible charm, comfort and freedom from restraint in every STEVENS SPECIAL CORSET designed specially for sport and outing wear. Price \$1.00 to \$15.00.

Special Values in Corsets

for
Garden and Summer
Wear

At \$1.00 and \$2.00

Extremely comfortable Corsets in a variety of models for ALL types of figures.

Made of broche, coutil, batiste and mesh. An excellent opportunity to secure your summer's supply of lightweight Corsets.

Silk Hosiery

White Silk Hosiery—the popular hose for the warm weather—a splendid variety at \$1.15, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Boot Silk Hose

Pure Dye Boot Silk Hose in black, white and a large variety of colors. Per pair, 65c.

Veiling Section

Novelty Auto Bonnets in assorted colors of fine quality satin. Something new and very attractive. Each, \$3.75.

Neckwear

New Collars in satin, pique or organdy; also Sets moderately priced. Pique and organdy, 50c and up. Satin, \$1.00 and up.

Toilet Articles

Scented Tooth Paste, 35c also at 10c tube.
Woodbury's Facial Soap at 1/4 cake.
Kolyne's Tooth Paste, 35c also at 10c tube.
Jova's Face Powder at 20c box.
Malba's "Lor-Mo" Face Powder at 35c box.
Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream, 50c size at 35c.
Faber's Tooth Paste, 50c size at 35c tube.
No phone or mail orders on these items.

"Ivory" Articles

Grained "Ivory" Banquet Mirror, large size at \$1.95.
Grained "Ivory" Hand Mirror at 65c.
Grained "Ivory" Puff Box and Hair Receiver, each 50c.

On request, charge purchases today and Tuesday will be posted to August account.

Mandel
Brothers

Sixth floor

Clearance sale
of art wares

—20%
to 40%
discount
off marbles,
bronzes, ped-
estals, im-
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domestic pot-
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etc. Broken
and discon-
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Sixth floor



RESORTS AND HOTELS

MICHIGAN.

PAW PAW LAKE

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RESORTS AND HOTELS

MISCELLANEOUS.

Summer In Acadia
"Land of Evangeline"

(Nova Scotia)

Life is picturesque and pleasant in this romantic country of Longfellow's famous poem. Fragrant orchards, quaint villages, snug harbors, delightful sunny summer days with the thermometer rarely above seventy.

Fishing, boating, swimming, golf and tennis in environments that lend added charm.

Travel there in cool comfort by the

Canadian Pacific Railway

"The World's Greatest Highway"

For full information concerning many attractive Eastern Canada and Atlantic Coast resorts, call, phone or write for Tour No. N-23.

THOS. J. WALL, Gen. Agt. Passenger Dept., 224 So. Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

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